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The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

Guerrillas are still operating in the country around Alexandria. Several nights ago they made a descent upon a farm, six or seven miles south of that city, and carried off four horses.—This is the third raid made by guerrillas in that neighborhood within the past ten days.

By the arrival of the steamship Sidon, we have Liverpool dates to the 6th. The prospect of an armistice in America is very anxiously debated in England.

A Washington special says it is stated in that city that Ex-Secretary Chase will take the place of Charles Francis Adams as Minister to England.

Advices from Mexico state that the blockade of Manilla bay has been raised and communication with the interior opened. The territory of Columa has become part of the empire. All resistance to the empire has ceased in the Northern Pacific States.

Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, is in Washington, on business connected with the War Office.

It is estimated that the number of men to be furnished by the draft just began will not exceed 150,000.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolida, it is said, will be a candidate for the rebel Senate this winter, and it is intimated that he has aspirations for Jeff. Davis' chair.

The New York gold market on Monday opened steady at 225, advanced to 226, and closed at 225¼.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac to the New York *Commercial* announces that our troops overtook the rebels who carried off the cattle on Tuesday, near the head of Blackwater, and recaptured the herd, taking some seven hundred prisoners.

The Philadelphia Union League, on Mouday night dedicated Concert Hall as the Lincoln and Johnson headquarters of that city for the campaign. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Pollock, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, and Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, will deliver twelve addresses in Pennsylvania during the political campaign, in favor of Lincoln and Johnson.

A letter purporting to have been written by Reverdy Johnson to the McClellan Washington ratification meeting, announces that he will support the Chicago nominees. The letter is believed to be a forgery.

Richmond papers intimate that Union prisoners at Andersonville are being removed eastward out of reach of Gen. Sherman.

Messrs. Shaffer, Creel, Shipley & Co., in boring an oil well, between Isaac's Fork and Bull Creek, West Virginia, recently, struck a rich vein of copper sixty feet below the surface of the earth. It is four feet through.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal has been purchased by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, the sale to take effect from the first day of July last.

Friday morning last Col. Alfred McVeigh, of Lancaster, Ohio, together wife, daughter, and a little grandson, started from Columbus for their home, and going down a hill the stage upset Col. McVeigh was seated on the outside with the driver, and had the little boy on his lap. The boy was injured fatally, it is feared, and Col. McV. was caught under the coach and instantly killed. An old lady inside was also badly injured.

Of the 221 persons drawn in the 12th sub-district, Washington city, on Monday, fifty-four were colored, nearly all of whom are in government employ.

Skirmishing was going on in front of Petersburg on Sunday, when the mail steamer left City Point.

Gen. Terry has been detailed as a member of the General Court Martial, of which Gen. Briggs is President.

Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan during past two days amounted to $1,532,000, and to the ten-forty loan $27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan has been delivered.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernian, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, we learn that a financial panic had occurred on account of pessimisms from America, and the advance in bank rates. Consols had declined to within one per cent of the figure they reached in the panic of 1857. Austria was about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

The London *Times* attributes the indecisive character of the war in the United States to the employment of breach-loaders and earthworks.

A division of Gen. A. J. Smith's army has arrived at Jefferson barracks, twelve miles below St. Louis.

Three hundred and sixty-one towns, cities and plantations in Maine, have been heard from officially and unofficially, which give Coney 53,808 and Howard 39,706 votes.

The rebel order placing captured slaves formerly belonging to citizens of Delaware and Maryland ou the same footing with free negroes has been revoked.

A fire in Broadway, New York, yesterday morning, destroyed the carriage manufactory of Wood Bros. and book auction of Bangs, Merwin & Co., causing a loss of $250,000.

Late Military Intelligence.

From the Army of the Potomac we have the announcement that our troops which started in pursuit of the cattle stealers did not succeed in overtaking them, the rebels having too much the start, and safely effected their escape with 4,800 cattle. Fifteen hundred were captured and two killed. The loss of the guard, composed of the First District Columbia cavalry, is not known, but it is feared that the cattle formed part of the supplies for troops operating against Richmond, and not for the Army of the Potomac generally. Brigadier General Mott has been made Brevet Major General by the President for gallant service during the campaign. Firing is kept up along the line, and no exchange of papers is made between pickets.

New Orleans dates to the 13th state that there is much dispute there over the Mexican news, which is not generally believed, but some who should know assert positively that it is true that Cortinas still held Fort Brown with nine-teen guns bearing on Matamoras. Col. Ford's rebel cavalry are encamped ten miles up the Rio Grande. The French have moved ten miles from Bagdad. The news from Atlanta produced great despondency among rebels, and corresponding joy among the loyal people. Hood's army is reported through loyal sources as greatly demoralized. All the Trans-Mississippi rebel army, with the exception of Buckner's bodyguard, have moved across the Mississippi. Buckner confronts the remnant of our army at Morganzes. Our main force has been sent away from Morganzes—Destination contraband.

Private John Sweeny, of the 1st Maryland regiment, was executed on Saturday, near Petersburg, for deserting to the enemy on the 25th of August last, and entering the rebel service.

General Cutler has been assigned to special duty on General Grant's staff.

The locomotive attached to the special train conveying Lieut. General Grant from Philadelphia to Baltimore, when near Havre de Grace, ran into a truck car, knocking the front end of the boiler out. Fortunately no one was injured, and after an hour's detention the train proceeded on its way.

Norma To-Night.

This evening Bellini's magnificent opera of "Norma" will be produced at Concert Hall, by one of the most accomplished companies which has graced the American stage. We understand that the demand for seats is such as to indicate that two nights of the opera in Pittsburgh will hardly suffice. Under these circumstances we hope that the manager and his company will be induced to add at least one night to their stay. It is not often we have the opera, and while we have it our people are bound to give evidence of their appreciation of it. "Trovatore" will be performed to-morrow evening.

How Sherman's Troops Feel Politically.

A letter received by one of our citizens this morning, from a prominent General in Sherman's army—who has heretofore been a Democrat—says, (September 4):

"Our news here to-night is that McClellan and Pendleton are the nominees of the Chicago Convention. This is very satisfactory to the army. Judge from what I have heard to-day, as it settles the question of Mr. Lincoln's election beyond a doubt. This army is a unit for Lincoln, though unfortunately many of us can not vote."

A few days ago a soldier toiled his way along the dusty road from City Point to Six Mile Station. He was very young—scarce seventeen years had passed over his head, covered with ringlets of light hair. Overcome with fatigue, he sat by the roadside to rest. A surgeon passed that way. To his practised eye the precarious condition of this blue-eyed boy was soon apparent. To stop and feel the feeble pulse and examine the parched and fevered tongue was but a minute's time. This youth was very ill. "Oh! if I could only see my mother," moaned the young soldier, and his slender frame was convulsed with the sobs he vainly strove to stifle. He was taken to camp, where he expired, with the great longings of his tender heart unsatisfied.

Valandigham Reconverted.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of VALLANDIGHAM, makes the following official announcement in its issue of the 13th instant:

"As the Lincoln papers appear to be somewhat concerned as to Mr. Vallandigham's position since the letter of acceptance, we will relieve them by stating that we have good authority for saying that he will vote for McClellan and Pendleton."

The *Enquirer* itself, the most uncompromising peace-at-any-price journal in the West, has placed the names of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON at the head of its columns as its candidates. Also the leading McCLELLAN journal in New York declares:

"We speak what we know when we say that there will be no defection from the ranks of the Democratic party worth considering—no 'bolt' worth counting."

FERNANDO WOOD wrote on the 12th inst., promising that he would shortly "add my voice to the thousands who are now preparing to elect GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN our next President," and said: "He shall have my earnest and determined support." Finally, by a notice, which appeared conspicuously in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, we are assured of the policy which General McCLELLAN, if elected, will pursue, Messrs. LONG and VOORHEES are also, it seems, his supporters.

This we presume is the legitimate result of the new letter which Little Mac has written to show round privately to the peace and surrender leaders, while his letter of acceptance is used to gull war Democrats into his support.

When we come to look at it, is it not a precious party that have taken General McCLELLAN into their keeping? The WOODS, FERNANDO and BEN—4—11—44—VALLANDIGHAM, ALECK LONG, C. C. BURR, and the rest, all of whom rejoice over the success of the rebels and mourn over the victories of the Federal armies and fleets. To this school belongs PENDLETON, the candidate for Vice President, whose boast it is that in Congress he steadily refused to vote a man or a dollar to prosecute the war.

War Democrats will excuse us when we say we are a good deal curious to know how they can reconcile themselves to this company and the conclusions which the support of McCLELLAN by the scarcely disguised traitors we have named lead to.

Is It a Falsehood?

At the Democratic meeting in this city Saturday evening last, a letter from Judge WILKINS was read, in the course of which, speaking of the Chicago Convention, he said;

The tone, temper and spirit of the series of resolutions, and the entire proceedings of the Convention *manifest resistance and condemnation to rebellion and patriotic devotion to the flag of the Union*, &c.

We might be disposed to excuse a statement like this, if made by a flippant orator on the stump, but when made by one venerable in years, and in a prepared letter, it is entitled to no such indulgence.

If failure to utter one word in "condemnation of the rebellion" entitles the Chicago Platform to this interpretation, then Judge WILKINS is right and did not deliberately pervert the truth. If the fact that not a sentiment or idea is to be found in that document in favor of crushing a wicked and long contemplated conspiracy to destroy the Union, is evidence of "patriotic devotion to the flag of the Union," then he spoke but words of truth and soberness, and was not guilty of an attempt to mislead the unwary. The simple truth is, the Chicago Platform studiously refrained from manifesting "resistance and condemnation to the rebellion," and Judge WILKINS is the last man to pretend to the contrary. Had he pointed out wherein the rebellion was condemned by the Platform, he would have relieved himself from the suspicion of intending to utter that which can be characterized only by language which we do not care to use towards one so venerable in years, and whose name was once so honorably associated.

Gathering and Keeping Apples.

In order to secure soundness and preservation, it is indispensably necessary that the fruit should be gathered by hand. Or Winter fruit the gathering is delayed as long as possible, avoiding severe frosts, and the most successful practice with our extensive orchardists is to pluck the good fruit directly in a careful manner, in new, tight flour barrels, as soon as gathered from the tree. These barrels should be gently shaken while filling, and the head closely pressed in; they are then placed in a cool, shady exposure, under a shed open to the air, or on the north side of a building, protected by a covering of boards over the top, where they remain for a fortnight, or until the cold becomes too severe, when they are carefully transferred to a cool, dry cellar, in which air can be admitted occasionally in brisk weather.

A cellar for this purpose should be dug in dry, gravelly or sandy soil, with, if possible, a slope to the north, or at any rate with openings on the north side for the admission of air, very rarely in weather not excessively cold. Here the barrels should be placed on tiers on their sides, and the cellar should be kept as dark as possible. In such a cellar one of the largest apple growers in Dutchess county is enabled to keep the greening apple, which in the fruit room usually decays in January, until the last of April, in the freshest and finest condition. Some persons place a layer of clean rye straw between every layer of apples when packing them in barrels.—*Downing*.

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The Company's lands are located in Western Virginia, embracing about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in the proximity of the noted Horseneck wells, five in number. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention. Books now open at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way. tf

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The prices of Mining stocks bid in Boston to-day were: Franklin, 17½; Hancock, 14½; Hilton, 38; Pewabic, 14¾; Minnesota, 26; French Creek, 8; Aztec, 9¾. Market steady. Canada, 2¾; Copper Falls, 24; Quincy, 90; Huron, 28; Isle Royale, 14¾; Minnesota, 26; Pewabic, 97.

"YOUR DUTY IS TO PICK."—The late Rev. Dr. Bangs, the eminently useful Methodist minister, commenced his ministry in a very difficult circuit on the Canadian frontier. As he saw no fruit of his labors, he resolved to give up his license, and had mounted his horse to return home, when, arriving at the Grand river, he found it impossible to cross, as the ice was so broken. Returning to his field despondingly and confounded, he was encouraged by a remarkable dream. He dreamed that he was working with a pickaxe on the top of a basaltic rock, upon which, however, he could make no impression. At last he said to himself, "I'll use less; I will pick no more," when a stranger of dignified mien suddenly stood by his side, and said, "You will pick no more?" "No." "Were you not sent to this task?" "Yes." "And why not abandon it?" "My work is vain; I make no impression on the rock." He replied solemnly, "What is that to you? Your duty is to pick whether the rock yields or not. Your work is in your own hands, the result is not. Go on." He resumed his task, and at his first blow, given with almost superhuman force, the rock flew in two a thousand pieces. He awoke, and returning to his field with fresh zeal and energy, a revival followed, and from that day he was never tempted to give up his commission.

"TILL THE WHEELS REST OFF."—One of the most careful conductors that ever took a train over the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, William Akerman, was inquired of by an impatient passenger, while his train was holding up at a turnout, how long he intended to wait there. A passing train was over due, and the passengers were in a hurry to get on, as passengers always are. "I shall wait," said Akerman, "unless the missing train arrives or I am directed by the proper authorities to go on, *until the wheels rust off*." These words should be written in gold for the guidance of every conductor. They tell the whole story in a nutshell. How many lives would have been saved by his extraordinary precaution had it been implicitly obeyed!—*Eastern Argus*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colored Troops to be Recruited.

Important Concerning the Draft.

150,000 Men Required.

The Pay of 100 Days Men.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

Colored Troops.

It is possible that during the fall negro troops may be raised, of which not only the non commissioned but also the company officers will be colored men. Authority was given a short time ago to one party to raise a brigade to be officered in this manner, but he finally declined the work.

Concerning the Draft.

Now that the draft has began it will be well for people to remember that under the amended law of last February Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment have power to summon witnesses in behalf of the Government and enforce their attendance by attachment, without previous payment of fees, and also power to administer oaths.

Personal.

Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, arrived here to-day on business with the War Office.

The Draft in Washington.

The local interest of Washington to-day all centered in the draft. The drawing took place for only one sub-district, which was of about one hundred men. A considerable crowd was present, but everything passed off harmoniously. The drawing for another district takes place to-morrow.

The New York Appointments.

There is trouble about the New York appointments just made and just about to be made, and several prominent gentlemen from that State are here to-day trying to settle the claims of different parties.

Significant Omission.

It is significant that the McClellanites omitted the name of West Virginia from the roll of States on the arch over the speakers' stand at the ratification meeting on Saturday evening.

Number to be Drafted.

It is believed that the credits on former calls—naval credits, substitutes and volunteers received—have reached such a figure, that the number of men to be furnished by the draft be gun to-day does not exceed 150,000.

Gov. Vance's Aspirations.

North Carolina papers, which opposed the election of Gov. Vance, say he will be a candidate for the rebel Senate this winter, and even has aspirations to succeed Jeff. Davis, as President.

Pay of 100 Days Troops.

The War Department orders that, although the period of the 100 days men is reckoned from the date of muster, they will be paid from the date of arrival at general rendezvous, and be mustered out and paid off at the rendezvous where mustered in.

Order Revoked.

A Richmond letter of Sept. 14th, says the recent order placing slaves captured in arms who were property of citizens of Delaware and Maryland on the same footing with negroes from Yankeedom, has been revoked, and all citizens of those States now residing in the Confederacy are entitled to such slaves on the usual proof of residence and ownership.

Guerrilla Movements.

Guerrillas are prowling through the country, just above Alexandria, and have stolen a dozen horses within six or eight miles of that city during a week. A company of cavalry was sent out yesterday, which returned to-day, and reports no prisoners taken and two rebels killed.

Gov. Pierpont on the Stump.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, went North to-day. He has an engagement to speak a dozen times in Pennsylvania for Lincoln and Johnson.

Troops Passed Through.

A large number of troops have passed through the city since Saturday, who will be heard from in the proper time and place.

Germans Hoisting the Lincoln Flag.

The German Lincoln and Johnson Club hung out a large and beautiful flag this afternoon in presence of five hundred persons. There was music by a band and speeches by three gentlemen. The Union men have now four great flags over Pennsylvania avenue, and the McClellanites have two.

Letter from Reverdy Johnson.

The Copperhead organ of this city to-day publishes what purports to be a letter from Reverdy Johnson to the McClellan meeting of Saturday. He writes from Saratoga springs, and the letter is as full of venom and falsehood as the most rampant Copperhead could desire. Some men who really believed Johnson's position last Winter are inclined to believe the letter a forgery, but McClellan men declare it genuine.

Removal of Union Prisoners.

Richmond papers of Wednesday report what had been said previously by Petersburg papers that the brutal Gen. Winder has not been re moved from command of the Andersonville, but Richmond papers of Thursday hint that all the federal prisoners at Andersonville are being sent eastward out of reach of any movement by Sherman.

From Philadelphia.

Dedication of Union Headquarters.

Speeches by Gov. Pollock, Judge Shannon and Hon. W. D. Kelly.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

In the absence of war news, the public mind here is completely taken up with the Presidential election. Little else is thought of or talked about. The Union men are determined not to be behind the Copperheads, and so, while the latter have leased a third-class theatre to hold meetings in, the Union League has leased Concert Hall, one of the largest and finest halls in the city, until after the Presidential election. The hall was dedicated to-night by a grand meeting in favor of Lincoln and Johnson. Before the meeting began there was a grand display of fireworks, lighting up the whole street. The hall was crowded to overflowing by a highly intelligent audience, among whom were several ladies. Members of the Union League occupied the platform. Eloquent addresses were made by Ex-Governor Pollock, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, and Hon. William D. Kelly. Mr. Kelly made a complete expose of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, whose books had come into his possession. The Republican Invincibles, who did so much for Lincoln in 1860, reorganized to-night for the campaign. Meetings are to be held every night in Concert Hall until after the election. Able speakers will be present to instruct the people in the principles involved in the campaign. Little Mac will have hard work to carry his native city in November.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

Subscriptions to National Loans.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

The draft was commenced to day in the eastern portion of the 12th district. Of the 224 drawn, 54 persons are colored. Nearly all of them are in Government employ.

General Terry is detailed as a member of the General Court-Martial, of which Gen. Briggs is President.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days amounted to $1,532,000, and to the 10-40 loan to $27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan has been delivered.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

GARDINER, Me., Sept. 19.

The Bangor *Whig*, this morning, has unofficial returns from 88 towns, in addition to the official returns from 275 towns previously telegraphed—making in all 363 towns, cities and plantations, giving Coney 54,868, and Howard 39,706. Last year the vote in these towns stood—Coney, 50,923; Bradbury, 44,097. The vote in Aroostook county is close, the Democrats claiming it by a small majority.

REBEL PIRATE AT WORK.

BOSTON, September 19.

The schooner Mary B. Smith, which arrived at Beverly on Saturday, reports that she spoke on the 7th inst., in Latitude 44° 40', Longitude 67° 50', fishing schooner Wm. H. Lovett, of Marblehead, who reported that 20 miles to the eastward she saw four or five vessels on fire; that there was a pirate on the banks, and that she, the Lovett, got under way immediately to get clear of her.

From Army of the Potomac.

Recapture of the Stolen Herd.

700 Prisoners Taken.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Reliable reports from City Point state that the 3d division, 5th corps, intercepted the raiding party across the head of Blackwater, and recaptured most of the cattle taken on Tuesday. They also have taken 700 prisoners. The rebels were shooting the animals that gave out and this guided the pursuing column. Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that fresh troops are arriving rapidly, and that the situation was all that could be desired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1864.

Passengers from City Point state that when the mail boat left yesterday morning at ten o'clock the skirmishing on our extreme left, which commenced at an early hour in the morning, had become very brisk.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The report that Sherman's troops are passing through Washington to reinforce Grant, was caused by the movements of large numbers of Western recruits crowding the railroads in this direction. Gen. Sherman has plenty of work cut out for his men in another direction.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Sidon.

The Question of an American Armistice.

Financial Panic in London.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

Two Days Later News.

Austria About to Recognize Italy.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—The steamship Sidon, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Queenstown on the 7th, has arrived. The political news is not important. The prospect of an armistice in America is very anxiously debated in England.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Cotton dull, with a decline of ⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions inactive, except lard, which is advancing.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Liverpool*, 7th.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, 7th.—Consols close 87½ for money. American Securities firmer. Illinois Central, 46@46. Erie, 39@40.

The *Times* continues to represent that the feeling of the North in favor of an armistice is rapidly increasing, but the idea is strongly entertained that there is no motive to move in armistice, because it would necessitate the raising of the blockade. The *Times*, in its city article of the 6th, under the feeling of panic the peace proclamation had caused, says: "Whatever may be the financial apprehension it has raised, by arguing that it is premature to regard peace as certain, owing to the South maintaining the separation of the Union as one of the irreducible conditions. It, however, labors to show that if the ports of the South are absolutely thrown open to the armies, and the blockade, the ruling pressure for money, counteracting influences will be at work to prevent the drain of money from being increased. The city is very depressed on the 5th. Consols experienced a decline of 1⅛ per cent., which is a heavier fall than has occurred on any single day for some years. Bankers' balances were still largely above the lowest point during the panic of 1857. Rumors of failure were rife, which added to the depression. On the 6th, the panic ceased, as there was an active demand for discount at the banks and in open market, at full rates.

The *Times* attributes the indecisive character of the war to the ingenuity of earth-works, and continues: "A quarter of an hour of such fire as good troops, well armed, can now maintain, is enough to render any possible charge on the ground. In Virginia and Georgia both armies are entrenched alike. The result is, that the main body of each army holds a secure position, while opposing bodies fight each other as it were by sorties."

Frankfort advices show renewed activity in U. S. bonds, principally among small buyers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 6th.—Sales on Monday and Tuesday of 6,000 bales. The market had a downward tendency, with a decline in many instances of ⅛d per lb.

Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady. Flour is steady. Wheat active. Amber lower 8d per cental. Corn 3d@4s 6d per quarter. Oats mixed. Provisions generally inactive. Beef flat. Pork nominal. Bacon firm. Lard firm and advanced 1s. Sugar downward tendency. Coffee steady. Petroleum inactive.

LONDON, 6th.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar and Coffee inactive.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 19.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 8th, via Londonderry on the 9th inst., passed here this evening. Her advices are four days later, it is rumored that Austria is about to recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—Sales of the week 70,000 bales. The market has declined 1@2d owing to peace rumors from America and the advance of bank rates. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 31; Middling Orleans, 29¼; Fair Mobiles, 31; Middling Mobiles, 29; Fair Uplands, 30½; Middling Uplands, 28¾. The stock in port is 582,000, of which 347,000 bales, unbacked by American. The market closes dull, with a downward tendency, but quotations are unchanged. Breadstuffs dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Provisions inactive. Lard tends upward.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £95,000. Console and money close at 87¼@87¾; Ill. C., shares 46@48 discount; Erie, shares 45.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the general opinion prevailed that the Emperor's health was in a very unsatisfactory state. Bourse on the 7th opened heavy and subsequently declined, and finally closed at 66f 70c. The Bank of England advanced its rates of discount to 9 per cent. on the 8th inst.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's London, that two more confederate cruizers had evaded the federal war steamers, and successfully run out of the harbor of Wilmington, and since then had destroyed no less than 35 federal merchantmen.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—Sugar closes with much dullness; prices are 78s. per 100 weight under those of last Friday. There are few buyers of refined; 47s. is taken for low lump. The demand for coffee is moderate and prices are a little lower. Tea business limited and prices in favor of purchasers. Wheat slow of sale and 2d. lower. Flour 6d. lower per bbl. Sales of Western at 28s. 2d. Indian Corn in moderate demand at 29s. for mixed.

Gen. Grant Gone to the Front.

Rumored Important Naval Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

A special to the *Bulletin* from Baltimore says: Gen. Grant passed through Baltimore yesterday evening, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for the front. He was heartily cheered.

Over 200 South Carolina prisoners, from the Valley, passed through here Saturday for Elmira.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Gen. Grant and Admiral Bailey both go at once to where they will be met by Generals Dix and Franklin, Admirals Porter and Stringham, and others. The design of the consultation cannot now be made public. We can only say that some very important movements are contemplated.

Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

A fire broke out at 3½o'clock this morning in Wood Bro.'s carriage depository, 696 Broadway. The building was also occupied by Bangs, Merwin & Co., book auctioneers. The building and stock of Bangs, Merwin & Co. are a total loss. Wood Bro.'s carriages were saved. Total loss about $250,000, of which Bangs, Merwin & Co. are principal losers.

The steamer Continental from New Orleans 12th has arrived.

Gen. Smith's Troops in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 19.

The draft commenced here to-day in the first district.

About a division of Gen. A. J. Smith's troops have arrived at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below here.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Gold opened steady at 225, and afterwards touched 226. The bulls made a strong effort to make a rise on the strength of trouble with the French troops, but failed, and the market must be quoted weak. At 2 P. M. the price was 226¼.

THE PLATFORM.—Since the Chicago Convention Mr. George Francis Train has amused himself and vented his spleen by writing letters to Gen. McClellan. These effusions are not in general any more wise than most of their author's efforts, but from the last one we take the following notice of the Chicago platform, which is not bad:

"'Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.'

"You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The Northwest were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, To please you, they have war.

"*Resolved*, To please Pendleton they have peace.

"*Resolved*, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed."

DIED:

SCOTT—At M'Keesport, on the 12th of July, J. K. Scott, aged 45 years.

City Intelligence.

TRIP TO NEW CASTLE.

Moonlight View of the Village.

Its Appearance on Sunday

Present and Prospective Trade.

Another Link in the Chain of Pittsburgh Prosperity.

Being determined to steal away from the noise and smoke of the city a few hours, on Saturday we took passage for the village of New Castle, the county seat of Lawrence County, some fifty miles distant from the city. Soon after leaving the Allegheny depot, on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, we discovered that the train was in charge of Conductor Scott, than whom no one understands his duties better. Under his charge we were soon whirled in safely over the smooth, well-ballasted road to Homewood, where the road branches off to New Castle, and from thence to Erie. At Homewood we fell into the charge of Conductor J. P. Johnston, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with railroad matters, and a most efficient and popular officer, who landed us safely on "the other side of Jordan"—we mean the Big Beaver, which is in sight of New Castle. By this time it was after eight o'clock at night, but the moon was shining as only a country moon can shine, and as we entered the ancient borough, the scene which presented itself was picturesque in the extreme. On an eminence in the outskirts of the town stood the newly erected Court House, which, with its columns in front, presents a neat appearance in the distance, whilst the tall spires of some half dozen or more churches glittered in the brilliant moonlight. Scattered profusely through the village and dotted upon every hillside and slope could be seen neat and cosy private residences. Our attention was attracted to one large brick structure, which, upon inquiry, we found to be the public school—a building which will vie in dimensions and architectural beauty with any in Pittsburgh. Our impressions of New Castle by moonlight were decidedly favorable, and it was with some little anxiety that we awaited the coming morn to either dissipate or confirm them.

Arrived at the Leslie House, at present in charge of that popular landlord and loyal Union man, E. Swankey, we partook of an excellent repast, after which we paid a visit to "Bob Allen's" establishment, which is one of the institutions of New Castle. Allen is an old Pittsburgher, who located in that place a few years ago, and by his affable manner and attendance, business tact and indomitable energy, has placed himself on the highway to fortune. He is largely engaged in the newspaper trade, his agency for the Pittsburgh Gazette and dispatch each day of over *five hundred* dailies, besides any number of papers from other sections of the Union. He also keeps a large commodious storeroom, and in addition to his news depot and express agency, he also conducts one of the best selected tobacco and cigar establishments to be found outside of Pittsburgh.

Sunday morning the sun shone out brightly, and we awoke to the unusually quiet and tranquil stillness of a quiet country village and a great city like Pittsburgh. A solemn stillness seemed to reign over the place, few venturing from the sanctity of their homes, save by the clear ringing of the church bells to attend divine worship; then it seemed to us that none were left at home, for all were wending their way to one of their quiet ways to the different temples for worship. It may be that the sudden transition from crowded city to a quiet, orderly country village had its effect upon us, but that is it may, we can safely say that we never spent a Sabbath in a more well-ordered place than New Castle. Our surroundings in its pleasant location and picturesque beauty, formed by moonlight, were fully realized, and any person visiting the place for a day or two, conveniently located town, he has but to patronize it in the capital of Lawrence County.

Among the manufacturing establishments at present in full and successful operation in New Castle, we may mention Reise, Berger & Co.'s rolling mill and furnace. This firm also contemplate building a short railroad to connect with their works. E. D. Dithridge & Co., another Pittsburgh firm, have also in successful operation a planing mill establishment, and Dithridge, Bing & Co., shortly. There is a large flouring mill in operation, besides a host of minor establishments carried on in and around New Castle, which help to swell the volume of trade which finds its natural and most remunerative outlet in Pittsburgh. We must not omit to mention the fact that the citizens of the enterprising little town has been well lighted with an excellent quality of gas. It can also boast of a beautiful cemetery, which is a credit to the borough. Hence, from which the visitor can secure a good view of the town and surrounding country.

The connection of New Castle with Pittsburgh by rail will not only act like a charm upon the growth and population of the former, but will add immeasurably to the wealth and prosperity of Pittsburgh, by throwing it opened up to the oil regions as well as to the immense beds of iron, coal and other valuable minerals in southern Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, along the region through which the road traverses. New Castle, indeed, may almost be considered a suburb of Pittsburgh; its citizens can leave home in the morning, transact their business during "business hours" and arrive at home again in time for tea. The ten miles from Pittsburgh to Homewood, and we informed business man assured us that before the year 1865 shall have passed, 10,000 will not embrace them all.

In conclusion, we may add that Lawrence county is sound to the core on the Union question. She has filled her quota, and has no fear that the draft will be made. A well conducted Union papers, the *Journal* and *Journal*, and McClellanites are making an effort to get up a paper to plead their cause, but heretofore Democracy has had a hard row to hoe, and will somewhat similar to their brethren in Vicksburg in days of yore—the latter were shot in the bomb proof—starved to death. But enough about New Castle—the circus "shows" here to-day, and the county fair commences on Wednesday and will continue three days.

Leaving New Castle at five o'clock yesterday morning, when half the world were locked in the embrace of sleep, we quitted the pleasant town of New Castle, and before the drowsy denizens of our sanctum, scott free, we awoke, were all "wide awake" we arrived safely home. This was our first visit to the county seat of Lawrence, and should it be our last, it will not be our fault.

Important Arrest.—Officer Hague, of the Independent Police, yesterday arrested Jerry Gumbert, Jim McKee, James Lamaritine and Geo. Kemp, charged with highway robbery, and assault and battery with intent to kill. The parties were taken before Alderman Nicholson, who gave them a hearing. It seems that a man named Colbert, of New York, made information, charging the parties with robbing him of $200, together with a gold watch and chain. The robbery, it was alleged, was committed after the parties had committed the aggravated assault complained of. The accused were held to bail to answer the charge.

Colbert also put in an appearance, and against McKee, Samuel Shore and John Thompson, for keeping a gambling house. Upon entering bail their appearance at Court, they were discharged.

Fatal Accident.—An accident of a distressing nature occurred on the farm of Mr. Martin, in Baldwin township, on Saturday afternoon last. A number of Mr. Martin's neighbors had assembled for the purpose of assisting him in raising a barn. Among the number was Mr. John McKnight, a farmer residing in the neighborhood. While the barn was being raised, a heavy piece of timber fell and struck Mr. McKnight across the top of the head, crushing the skull and causing instant death. The deceased was a most excellent and worthy citizen, and his death will be deeply lamented. His remains were followed to the grave, on Sunday, by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

Advance of Wages.—The journeymen bakers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, about a week since, asked for an advance in wages. At their meeting, held at Kessler's Hall on Saturday evening, it was announced that all the employers, with one or two exceptions, had acceded to the demand, thus obviating the necessity of a strike. We propose a strike against the size, weight and price of Mayor's loaves, and in many instances against the quality also.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Officer John R. Sarber, of the Independent Police, yesterday succeeded in recovering a lot of stolen goods in East Liberty, portion of the property purloined some time since by Emma Clemens, who is now in prison. The goods recovered consisted of a variety of ladies' wearing apparel, a portion of which has been identified by Jno. R. Large, Esq., as belonging to his wife. The goods may be examined at Alderman Nicholson's office.

Sudden Death.—Andrew McMullen, an old citizen of Upper St. Clair township, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon. He had been to the city in company with his son, and while on their way home, in a buggy, on the old Washington road, about three miles from the city, he fell dead. The remains were conveyed to his residence by his son.

Well Known Citizen Dead.—James K. Scott, postmaster at McKeesport, and a most worthy and estimable citizen, died a day or two since, from the effects of an attack of dysentery. He was an excellent citizen, in all the relations of life, and his death will be deeply regretted.

Committed to Jail.—Barney Gallager was committed to jail yesterday, by Mayor Lowry, on a charge of attempting to steal a watch from a stranger while sleeping on a settee in the Mansion House.

Committed to Answer.—Michael Kelly was sent up yesterday to answer a charge of violent assault upon Thomas Kelly. The assault is represented to have been a very aggravated one.

The Draft.

According to previous announcement the draft commenced in the 22d district yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Provost Marshal's office. There was quite a large number of those immediately interested in attendance but everything passed off in a quiet, orderly manner. The number drawn was 176, which is just double the quota of the borough. Following are the names of those drawn from the wheel:

LAWRENCEVILLE.

Ross Potter,
Henry Stew,
Christ. Knaur,
Samuel Garrison,
Richard B. Sutton,
Michael Mosthaller,
Henry Laffler,
Thos. Paradine,
Joseph Madfis,
William Sheldon,
Jacob Winters,
Augustus Yuse,
Levi Miller,
Francis Herron,
James Davidson,
Morris Alexander,
James Harrison,
John J. Cohert,
Augustus Charles,
Warner Powell, (col'd)
James Graham,
Sam'l. Crothers,
Cyrus Sibley,
Henry Walton,
Michael Kearns,
Patrick Griffin,
Joseph Keys,
Wm. G. Dravo,
James F.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Let Men be Warned.

We assume that there are many Democrats who read, think and decide for themselves, and therefore will not be duped by the shallow pretense that McCLELLAN'S Letter of Acceptance, and not the Chicago Platform, would be the rule of his action were he in the Presidential Chair. In the history of politics it has scarcely ever before happened that a candidate has been put up who was less an instrument in the hands of politicians than McCLELLAN. They own him. He has never shown any of those Jacksonian qualities which alone would justify the assumption that he would rise above the politicians that surround him. On the contrary he has manifested in a marked degree the want of those noble, self-reliant qualities on which might be predicated the confidence which those distrusting the Platform are asked to repose in him as the safe alternative.

The Chicago Platform, as a declaration of principles, was no accident. It was deliberately framed, but not within the few days the Convention was in session. The politicians were weeks at it; its several parts were brought to Chicago, and put together there as the result of the best judgment and most deliberate conviction of those having the subject in charge. The framers of this Platform put McCLELLAN on it, and should he be elected President, he will be made to stand on it, work up to it, and make it the rule of his action—the standard and gauge of his policy. The same power that created the Platform, and placed him on it, would make him conform to it. To suppose anything different, is to do violence to the plainest theory of probabilities. It would be to attribute to McCLELLAN qualities he does not possess, a power of which he is notoriously deficient; and to the politicians who now and would still surround him, a weakness and vascillation they have never manifested, and a state of things totally at variance with the only conclusion to be drawn naturally from the known facts and premises.

We can readily imagine how that mere partisans, looking only to success, and studying the means best adapted to achieve the end, will profess themselves satified to accept the Letter and reject the Platform. But we cannot see how men who calmly reflect, and are sincerely desirous of seeing the Republic preserved from the rocks and whirlpools which menace it on all hands, can be seduced into placing confidence in the will and power of the created as stronger and greater than that of the creator. We expect to see in the future, as we have seen in the past, men doing many strange and inconsistent things; but at a moment like this, when the admonitions of a life-struggle conspire to warn solemnly the nation of the consequences of placing its destinies in men not committed without reservation to the policy of crushing utterly this rebellion—who are not totally deaf and blind to all else but the restoration of Federal authority over all the States, we cannot persuade ourselves that thinking, patriotic men will be deluded so far as to believe that whereas it is dangerous to take McCLELLAN on the Chicago Platform, he may be safely taken on his Letter.

Gold and Prices.

It matters little whether by the accepted laws of trade, gold is or is not the true standard of value, nor will it avail to urge that prices are governed by supply and demand, so long as we are able to point to the universal fact, that prices have gone up with gold, but have not come down when it has declined, and that too without regard to supply or demand. In a large sense the advance in the price of gold has been made the mere pretext for advancing prices for most descriptions of goods and wares. The law of cause and effect has had no legitimate application, though such has been the theory and pretense; for did this rule govern, goods and wares would cheapen with the price of gold. Instead of this, we find that with perhaps few unimportant exceptions, dealers, with gold at two hundred and twenty-five, are asking about the same prices they asked when gold was at two hundred and seventy, and this, too, with no material change as to demand or supply.

The public submitted to the advance and acquiessed in the plea that the high price of gold made a corresponding advance in the price of everything else necessary. Now that the price of gold has permanently declined, we will be excused for wondering somewhat that merchants and others do not observe the law they so rigorously applied to purchasers, and charge less for their goods. Seeing that they do not observe it, purchasers will be excused for doubting the entire soundness—not to say uprightness—of the law which dealers appear to have made for their own benefit, and which has as little to do with the legitimate laws of trade as the laws in the moon.

WHILE the supporters of McCLELLAN in certain quarters are appealing to his letter as the true exposition of Democratic doctrine, in others the Chicago Platform is held up as the only true confession of faith. In others still, the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM, LONG and other Democrats of the JEFF. DAVIS wing of the party, are circulated as the only correct expositions of doctrine, to be brought into practice by the election of the hero of Chickahominy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* flies under its editorial head the following:

"A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT—SPEECHES OF HON. ALEXANDER LONG, AND HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, OF INDIANA.

"We have just issued at the *Enquirer* office a large and cosedly printed pamphlet of forty pages, containing the speeches of Hon. Alex ander Long in the House of Representatives, together with the great oration of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

"Democratic committees should take the matter in hand, and make this the campaign document for the Presidential campaign.

War Democrats are expected to send in their orders liberally!

"Well," said a Republican orator, at a meeting in Meriden, "I, too, am a peace man—but when peace comes, I pray God she may come in the shape of a white-winged angel, and not in the form of a white-faced slave, chained under the bloody feet of an aristocratic Rebellio n."

The Two Conventions on Peace.

On the aspiration for peace there is a striking resemblance between the *Hartford* and the *Chicago* Conventions. Both seek it by abusing their Government, and by truckling to its enemies. Yet there is an equally striking difference between them. The eagerness for *party power* was ten times more conspicuous in the latter than in the older body. It burst forth in GOV. SEYMOUR'S opening speech, and it appeared through the whole meeting. It was the Iron wire that held the Convention together. There may have been a few, perhaps, drawn thither by a golden wire, mysteriously connected with Confederate Bonds in the English market. But the desire of party power was the main bond of unity. What else could link some men who were there to other men who were there? Names we do not mention. What else but ambition could hold some men that were there to a platform so full of weakness, sophistry and lies? A disinterested reader of its proceedings would be quite excusable if he should close the heavy task, with the conviction that the Convention was an assembly of mourners, more distressed for the destruction of their party than anxious for their country's peace, and that they had only chosen "Peace, peace," as the refrain of their campaign song.

Another point in which the Hartford Conventionists differed from the Chicago is this, and it is worthy of notice. The Hartford men wanted *the Government* to make peace. The Chicago men do not want this. They have the same objections to the Government's way of making peace that Mr. DAVIS has. They want an armistice, that would give them and Mr. DAVIS time to recuperate, to look about, to get their hands more into the peace-making business.

It may admit of an honest doubt, whether they would be at the expense of a hundred guns, if, by some great success of our arms or by the return of reason and humanity to the enemy, a safe, honorable and lasting peace should be effected by the first of November. Nothing could make the Government or the country so happy. But how with the Peace party? Ah, there's the rub. It may not come so soon, but it surely is approaching. The rebel leaders could bring it, if they would, before the first of October. They began the war, they postpone the peace. And the faction that ruled the Chicago Convention has afforded encouragement in their madness, in both cases.

Every humane and patriotic man desires peace. Every one desires it *now*, unless the Chicago faction be an exception, who appear willing to forego the pleasure till after the election, and till diverse and sundry indefinite and impossible conventions are held. The Government have been and are now steadily, though sorrowfully, pursuing the only path to peace. It is the war-path—the only one that the madness of the rebels has left to us. Gen. SHERMAN has just closed one effective peace convention; FARRAGUT is presiding over the deliberations of another; GRANT is preparing the platform of a third. This is not spoken lightly. Such are the only arguments that the rebel conspirators will heed. The idea that a vigorous pressure of the enemy is the way to secure peace, is not a new one; it appeared, to advantage, in connection with the *Hartford Convention*. The Democrats of the Massachusetts Legislature uttered a protest against the proceedings of the majority which favored the approaching convention at Hartford. This protest, Democratic to intensity, expresses precisely the sentiments of the Republicans, of the present day, and of all loyal men. If language were to be selected for the purpose, it could not express more clearly the exact sentiments of true Union men, on the Government, the war, the peace, and the Chicago faction. It is as follows. Let it be pondered: "While the Executive of the United States is steadily pursuing the course of policy, which alone can secure a safe, equitable, honorable and permanent peace, it is impossible to see what *good* motive could induce the Legislature of this State (alias the Chicago Convention) to vote a remonstrance (platform), so treasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroneous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effects."

This may be called a pretty fair hit, for fifty years ahead; but *principles* have a long range and sure aim, like rifled guns. Another well placed shot was made by GOV. ALLSTON in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1814. "If peace be desired, it must now be evident to all, that it is to be obtained only by an active and vigorous prosecution of the war." And he further remarks, that "upon the novel and extravagant pretensions announced (by the enemy) as a *sine qua non* of accommodation, there can be but one opinion." Mr. DAVIS' *sine qua non* is separation, independence, success to the rebellion, the dismemberment of the United States. The Chicago Convention has shown that there can be two opinions on this "novel and extravagant pretension," which exceeds, in impudence, any one ever made by modest England. They seem to know Mr. DAVIS' mind better than he does himself. Even our notion of peace conventions is not without a historical parallel. A writer in the *Democratic Press*, in 1813, said: "PERRY is the greatest *peace party man* in America, for he gave peace to all that part of Canada that lies above the lower end of Lake Erie; and to the whole frontier, from Buffalo to St. Louis; when he had made peace on the water, he volunteered his aid [to HARRISON as HARRISON had aided him on the Lake] to make peace on the land. Blessed be PERRY, the peace-maker."

Although the Hartford Conventionists were not so rampant for party power as those of Chicago, yet it must not be supposed that political aspirations were wholly repressed in their "pacific" bosoms. They wanted peace *and* a change of rulers. The rulers, and not the English, were charged with the calamities of war; just as now the Chicago faction heaps all the blame on the government, while the atrocious conspirators who have deluged our country with blood are not so much as once alluded to, even in the language of gentlest chiding. The sympathizers with England desired peace with a change of the President—Mr. Madison being hated almost as badly as Mr. LINCOLN is by the loving sympathizers of Chicago. The parallel holds good, and it runs into the future. They did not get the power, and these will not get it. Peace came, not by their efforts, but in spite of them, by the "active and vigorous prosecution of the war." Peace came then, through the favor of heaven, rich in prospective blessing to the country. So it will now, and without changing the President in either case.

Slippery.

The Oil Company mania is raging to a fearful extent in our city. Shares are flying around thick as leaves in an autumn gale. The amount of territory in the market is astonishing. Patches of all sizes, in all sections of the country, are offered as the base of stock. Instead of "Good-day," "How are you, Oil Shares," has become the ordinary salutation between acquaintances. The physician on the road to his patient, the messenger hurrying the undertaker, the bridegroom tripping to his wedding, the merchant rushing for his note, ten minutes before bank closing,—all have a few minutes to spare for an exchange in Oil Shares. Long, lean men, short, squab men, dull, heavy-looking men, sharp-as-a-razor men, stand in groups and infest counting-houses, with all sorts of wonderful maps, on which are depicted, in the highest style of lithography, rivers of oil, only waiting to be pumped. Yesterday, to illustrate further, a small, compactly built, and tonguey looking chap, stepped mysteriously into the office of a noted operator in "oils," and confidentially inquired if he did not want to go into the "first ring" on the finest show of grease, for a small tract, he ever saw. On our operator intimating that he would if the territory was accessible, the tonguey chap remarked that it was not only accessible, but that he could with but little trouble show it to him, and drew rapidly from his bundle a table-cloth, saturated from end to end with gravies and "sich," remarking while unfolding his tract that as it was the shares that the money was in, he s'posed it didn't matter if the territory was portable, so long as the show of grease was good. The tonguey chap and the operator were shortly seen "smiling" together; and it is said it is only necessary to drop a remark in certain quarters, relative to portable territory, to bring a "smile" all round.

General Intelligence.

Our naval vessels continue to attract large crowds whenever they put into French ports, a fact which is in great part due to the late combat off the port of Cherbourg. The details of the combat in the port of Mobile is attracting also a great deal of attention from the fact that in that case, wooden vessels with iron prows attacked a powerful cuirassed vessel—an event which upsets the theory that wooden vessels are no longer to venture into a contest with iron-clads. Thus as fast as this vast and obstinate war establishes a new theory, and a new progress in the art of destruction, another still newer is discovered to upset the old one and to perplex and confuse men of war, and men of science.

The early capture of Fort Morgan, it appears, from a letter of one of our officers who was in the party who first entered the fort after its surrender, was caused by the same fatality which caused Major Anderson to surrender Fort Sumter—the burning of wood-work very improperly used in a fortress.

The deaf mutes, members of the New England Gallaudet Association have held a Convention at Providence, this week, and had an oration, followed by a dinner, with toasts speeches, &c.

The cotton mills in Windham County, Conn., have discontinued operations, or are running short time, on account of the "cotton famine." The high price of the raw material discourages any extensive purchases.

General A. J. Smith's troops, who have been encamped at Cairo for several days, have moved for an unknown destination. It is conjectured that these troops will be in a position to be rallied into service in case of any attempted resistance to the enforcement of the draft this week. A knowledge of the fact that they are not far distant may have a healthy influence.

President Lincoln talks of taking a trip to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans in November, to see for himself what the condition of the people is in those States partially recovered from rebel rule.

By order of the Secretary of war, all sick and wounded soldiers will be discharged upon the expirations of their terms of service, but will be entitled to medical treatment in hospitals and the usual rations so long as the disability under which they are suffering may exist, or for the time it may be considered proper for them to remain under hospital treatment.

Political.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the Ohio Democracy, says McClellan is not lost at all—that he "*stands on the platform* created by the Convention, as far as it goes, and adds another plank to please himself."

The *Enquirer* has never been worshipped as a luminary of intelligence, but we think it very sensible when it adds:

"Our readers know we don't believe in that plank, but we shall not quarrel with General McClellan for regarding it with favor, simply *because under his administration it would never be required for use.*"

A second letter from McClellan is wholly unnecessary. Even Vallandigham will vote for him.

Does it ever occur to a War Democrat that in voting for McClellan he may possibly curse the nation with a new Secretary of War as Pendleton for President? Our past history teaches us the lesson that Presidents, and especially military ones, are not immortal, and in case of the death of the President the Vice President takes his place. Who can imagine such a calamity as would be the placing of George H. Pendleton, Vallandigham's bosom friend, into the Presidential chair, over the country?

The McClellan-Pendleton ticket reminds us of the unfortunate dog in Munchausen's story, who, while running at full speed, came against a tree with such force as to split himself from snout to tail. Munchausen says he clapped the two halves together and they united, but inadvertently two legs were up and two legs were down. The running gear of the Chicago ticket was similarly botched, and now the Copperheads insist on taking the dog apart.

"I am in favor of commissioners empowered to negotiate with the rebel government," said a person high in office at Washington, the other day. "I am for peace, and I only expect to get it through commissioners regularly appointed. These commissioners are Grant, Sherman and Farragut, and the arguments to be used are shot and shell. Such are the only arguments which will bring the rebels to reason."

A New Naval Expedition.

It seems to be well understood that a New Naval Expedition, to be composed of some of the most formidable ships in the service, some of which are being fitted out at the Brooklyn and Philadelphia Yards is to sail on the first of October under the command of Admiral Porter. Beyond this fact the public is very properly kept in ignorance. The great frigate Dictator is said to be under orders to sail on the same date, "on highly important service." It is argued hence, in some quarters, that this formidable ship will form a part of Admiral Porter's expedition. Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans are ours; the ports of western Louisiana and Texas are closed by an efficient blockade; or, if they were not, there is no one into which the Dictator could enter, or off which she could lie with safety, to say nothing of the fact that gunboats are better than ships of the line, frigates or sloops, for capturing blockade runners. There are but three Atlantic ports which need attention. They are Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington. No vessel drawing more than twelve to fifteen feet of water can enter the latter. The entrance to Charleston by Sullivan's Island, which is the deepest, allows sixteen feet at low water. Vessels can carry fourteen feet up to the wharves of Savannah. Savannah and Wilmington are accordingly a lot of big question, and there is no port left for the expedition but Charleston.

It may be that the announcements which have been made in order in stating that the Dictator will belong to Admiral Porter's squadron. If that statement is unfounded, we can conceive that a fleet such as it is now in contemplation by the department to provide may be destined for Wilmington. But the Dictator could have nothing to do with the work after reaching mouth of sea, and we shall not be surprised to find that the important service of the Dictator is in the Mediterranean or the British Channel rather than at home. Her service could be nothing more than showing the flag above a superb piece of naval architecture, now that the Alabama is safely beside the Kearsarge captured, unless the department has knowledge, denied to the public, concerning that irresistible scourge of the seas so long building in Europe for the use of Semmes. Of this awful and portentous monster we know little. Her present locality has not been published, but we venture to say that she will sail in October; that she is iron and steel of the most formidable workmanship; that her armament is the most fearful ever known; that she possesses much speed, and is to be manned in part from the residue of the Alabama's crew. However strong, we have confidence that the Dictator is equal to suppressing her at the start, and so preventing that boasted raid into the ports of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, which has been more than once, threatened, and may be seriously contemplated. It can be no long time before the facts, which are wisely concealed, will be made known.

Philosophy of the Chicago Platform.

We print by permission the following pungent and philosophical extract from a private letter recently written by our distinguished fellow-citizen, and the eminent publicist, Dr. Lieber:

"The Chicago Platform appears to my mind the well-framed creed of Northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of high-handed lawlessness. The election of General McClellan means armistice—armistice means separation—separation means distinct grand States (the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Missippi Valley, the excision of New England, and an inorganic clustering and reclustering of up Western Middle States without any inherent character.) Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully great and self-completing geography of our country, and a lapse into that state which prevails in Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil; it means a repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which some would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that polity which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the national type of modern civilization, against the nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halfbred League. The vast, yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdoms, the petty principalities and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarrelling, bloodshed and ruin, without an issue for a century to come, and disgrace forever. It means the heartless destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and slavery to boot, that "divine institution!" whose altar is the auction table, on which the un-divine ties of parents and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worshipped institution."

OIL STOCKS.

Experience of a Pioneer—Advice to New Companies—What Holders of New Stock should do—A Glance at the Past—The Future Predicted.

The speculative portion of our community has for a few months past been desperately excited about Oil stocks, having discovered all of a sudden that Rock Oil was really a world wide requirement, that its production in any great quantity was confined to a county or two in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and that those persons who pioneered in the business of its discovery and production were reaping immense fortunes. There are thousands of persons buying the stocks, offering the same for sale, who are not posted as to the merits or demerits of any of the companies now organized, and consequently a very crazy, inconsistent, foolish spirit of speculation exists. The writer has had a practical understanding of the Crude Oil business since its first discovery and would cheerfully give each person his experience in it, but prefers to do so through your excellent journal which, no doubt, reaches every one who desires information upon the subject. In the first place, allow me to say that the "Oil fever" raged here in 1859 and '61 to a fearful extent, so much so, that the amount of Oil produced in '62 was so great that it sold for 25c per barrel at the wells, and the unfortunate individuals who had a large flowing well considered themselves done for, worse off than the one who had no oil at all, too big an undertaking to build vats to retain it, or buy barrels to send it to market in, the writer permitted 500 barrels to flow into Oil Creek to get rid of it, there being no market whatever for it.

This state of things produced a complete reverse, cooled down the fever at once; many who had partly bored their wells concluded that the business was played out, and consequently abandoned the project, went to war or some other way, and many hundreds of leases were forfeited, as most all leases are drawn with the clause, "to prosecute the work of boring for oil with reasonable diligence until oil is obtained, or forfeit the lease." The entire Venango region was almost abandoned, especially by those who had bored down from one to three hundred feet, the wells, buildings and engines all carelessly forsaken, and became the resorts of cattle to shade them from the sun.—Many of these wells are abandoned to this day. I have every confidence, however, that they would be fine paying wells, were they bored deeper and worked properly. Those persons who thus became discouraged are the *great losers to-day*, and the fact should be a warning to all who embark in the purchase of oil stock now, *not to sacrifice* when a reverse of their hopes and expectations takes place from any cause. It was an erroneous conclusion, that because there more oil was found than there was a demand for, therefore the further pursuit of it was a profitless business. A little reflection would have impressed any one that there had not been time to introduce the oil; that its very cheapness would introduce it to every market in the civilized world, and that the present enormous demand would be the legitimate result.

It is my firm belief that the consumption from this time will exceed the production should the production increase in the same ratio that it has for the past three years, and no considerable discouragement need be apprehended from this cause. There will be an aggregate number of dry holes bored by the new companies formed of late, but rest assured that if the men who have formed your organizations are only faithful and will make the personal sacrifices necessary to carry out the diligent prosecution of the work on the ground your investment, nine out of ten, will be a good one. In taking stock divide your investment among six or eight companies, select some dividend paying ones, don't despise leases, or be humbugged by fee simples; be governed by the surrounding locality, for if oil is obtained in any quantity from one barrel to one hundred, you have good reason to expect a good return. When you do subscribe, don't display so much anxiety to get rid of a stock; consider that you have something that will improve in the keeping. Our streets of late have been full of stock brokers, both hands full of certificates, on which the ink is scarcely dry, offering to every person met. If nothing else destroys confidence in the oil business this foolish dealing will.

There is no fraud intended by any company whose lands lie within the area of proven oil territory. It is but reasonable to expect that every one who invests in stocks of undeveloped lands and willingly takes the risks of the venture, is entitled to a return for his investment in case it proves a failure, but in order that the Christian religion may take a firmer hold than heretofore on the American mind:

The following are the appointments of the Methodist Protestant Conference for 1864-5.:

Resolved, That Rev. J. Reeves,
Pittsburgh, First Church, John Cowl.
Pittsburgh, Second Church, James Robison.
Alleghany City, Valentine Lucas.
Birmingham, John Scott, D. D.
Sharpsburg, to be supplied.
New Brighton, David Jones.
Washington, D. L. K. Rine.
Barkerstown, J. W. Rutledge.
Manchester Ct., J. H. Hull.
Ohio Ct., H. Lucas.
Allen'y Miss., Alexander Patton.
Monongahela Ct., Wm. Wallace.
Rogersville Ct., J. J. Wood,
Fayette Ct., C. P. Jordan.
Connellsville Ct., H. Palmer.
Stahlstown Miss., J. M. Mason.
Youghlogheny City, R. H. Sutton, and Mr. S. Wilson.
Crownsville Ct., Wilson Stillwell.
Cherry Tree Ct., to be supplied.
Clearfield Ct., to be supplied.
Brookville Miss., to be supplied.
Clarion Ct., J. Clary.
Turnbull Ct., Mr. Wragg.
Youngstown Ct., to be supplied.
Wellsburg Miss, E. A. Brindley.
George Brown, D.D.; William Collier, D.D., superannated.
Resolved, That Rev. McElroy, A.M., Principal of Allegheny Seminary.
J. H. Stockton, D.D.; Alexander Clark, A.M.; Mr. H. Phipps, S. D. Herr, and A. Hutton, left without appointments at their request.
Mr. G. Wilhams, D. T. Driver, deceased within the year.
Isaac Francis, and Alexander Marple, transfered to the unstationed list.

Analysis of the Platforms.

For the convenience of our friends who have occasion frequently to refer to the platforms of the two great political organizations in this canvass, we have prepared and give below an analysis of them in a condensed shape:

THE UNION PLATFORM.

1. The integrity of the Union.
2. The paramount authority of the National Constitution and laws.
3. The suppression of the rebellion by force of arms.
4. Full punishment of rebels and traitors.
5. No compromise with rebels.
6. The extirpation of slavery.
7. An amendment to the National Constitution forever prohibiting slavery.
8. Endorsement of the war policy of the National Administration.
9. Enlistment of slaves as soldiers.
10. Full protection for the rights of all soldiers of whatever race.
11. Encouragement of foreign emigration.
12. The speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad.
13. That the national credit should be sustained, and the use of the national currency promoted.
14. That the republican government on this continent should be sustained, and the interference of European monarchies in American affairs discouraged and opposed.

THE COPPERHEAD PLATFORM.

1. That the war is a failure.
2. That the Union cannot be restored by war.
3. That the arrest of traitors and the suppression of domestic treason is an infraction of constitutional rights.
4. That the rights of traitors are of more value than the preservation of the Union and the nation.
5. That the right of rebels and traitors to control our elections is constitutional and too precious to be parted with.
6. An immediate armistice, involving the raising of the blockade, the release of the whole Southern coast, the withdrawal of our armies, the abandonment of the Mississippi, the loss of the national capital and the surrender of all territory between Pennsylvania and the Gulf, and from the Ohio river to the mouth of the Mississippi.
7. A convention of the States to alter the Constitution so as to make it suit the rebels and nationalize slavery.
8. That all war measures adopted by the Administration are usurpations unwarranted by law.
9. That our white soldiers who are prisoners in the hands of the rebels ought to be relensed, and the colored soldiers abandoned to hopeless slavery or death.
10. That the sympathies of the Democratic party are with all our white soldiers and against all black ones.

A Good Smoke-house.

We lately observed a well-planned smoke-house on the premises of a good farmer, worthy of a brief description. It was about six feet square, the lower half built of brick, furnished with an iron lined door, and serving as an ash-house and place for the fire. The upper part, about four feet high, besides the ascent of the roof, was made of wood. It was separated from the lower part by scantling joists, a space of two or three inches between them, through which smoke and air could freely pass, but sufficient to catch a ham that may accidentally fall, and thus save it from the fire. The upper part, as well as the lower, is entered by a door from the outside; this upper door may be kept locked, except when admitting or withdrawing hams; but the lower may be left unlocked for the hired man to build fires, without any danger of the contents above being stolen, as the thief cannot pass through the openings between the joist.

When James Buchanan was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he was twitted with former political heresies. His reply was, "I am no longer James Buchanan—I am the Cincinnati plaiform." So when General McClellan is reminded of his present doublefaced attitude, his reply is, "I am no longer George B. McClellan—I am the Chicago platform."

THEY GIVE UP THE CONTEST.—The New York *Herald*, which has been intensely Democratic for several days past, said yesterday: "The returns of the Maine election show that, as in Vermont, instead of losing ground, the Republicans have gained something on their heavy majority of seventeen thousand of last year. If the rule of '63 is thus to be followed out in all the States yet to come, the Democracy will have nothing to swear by except New Jersey." And the same paper, while strenuously advocating the cause of Pendleton, adds the se significant words: "The obnoxious Copperhead affiliations of the Democracy since Governor Seymour's election have so seriously crippled the party among the people that, under the most fortunate circumstances that can be looked for, it will be a difficult matter for General McClellan to rebuild the Democratic ark in season for the November flood, inasmuch as the rain of forty days and forty nights have already set in."

"EVERY rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of Democratic freedom and the rights of men, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair."

PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Methodists on the State of the Country.

The following is the report adopted by the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church on the state of our country, which was ordered to be prepared for publication:

Our country is now, and has been for more than three years involved in a most gigantic internal war. Some call it President Lincoln's war, but the facts of the case are all against this. It may, in truth, be denominated the Slaveholder's Rebellion, and is of immense proportions. On the part of the rebels, it is an effort to extend and perpetuate slavery, and make that diabolical institution the very corner-stone of their Southern Confederacy. With the Federal Government, it is an effort to quell an insurrection, put down a most wicked rebellion, and maintain the general Government without the loss of a single star or stripe from our flag, or State, or Territory, from our great domain. On the part of the Union, it is not a struggle for the triumph of a political party, but it is an effort to maintain the life and existence of this nation.

To effect this great purpose, in our judgment, the President has not only the right to use all the power given him as the Chief Executive of this nation, by the Constitution, but likewise all the power belonging to him according to the usages of nations and laws of war, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States.

To him, then, as Commaner-in-Chief, belonged the right to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, by which the rebellion has been greatly weakened, and four millions of slaves have been declared free. Since this act has been done, and the nation put right under the Divine government and before all the nations of the earth, great hopes have been inspired of the ultimate triumph of the Union cause.

History does not furnish an account of any such a war as we now have in any of the past ages of the world. This is a highly civilized age; steamboat and railroad improvements afford facilities for the transportation of armies hitherto unknown; the telegraphic wire opens up communication from the capital of the nation, with lightning speed, to all parts of the country and back again. Never did a nation pour forth such great volunteer armies into the field before. What army under heaven ever included so great a proportion of intellectual and religious men as have gone and may be found among the defenders of our Union? Then see the labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for the good of our brave soldiers. Who can estimate the amount of delicacies and other comforts contributed by the ladies for the sick and wounded in our army, sent from home?

The heart of the loyal portion of the nation is in the work. The prayers of the Church in all the loyal States are going up to God for the salvation of our country; and O! with what feeling do those at home plead with God for the safety of their dear ones in the army as well as for our country's deliverance! Will not the God of mercy and truth and justice hear and answer these prayers? We live in hope—the day is dawning—the signs of the times are bright—God is on the side of our country. We are encouraged by the fact that all the rebel invasions of the North have proved signal failures—by the fact that the armies have received back much of the seceded territory to freedom—by the fact that the achievement of recent splendid victories by our land and naval forces—by the fact that the rebel Babel builders of the North have by Providence had their speech against the Government confounded, and will not be able to carry out their wicked devices in favor of the enemy. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Conference does hereby declare its loyalty to the Government of the United States and its approval of the administration of Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to overthrow the rebellion and maintain the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the design of the slaveholders of the South in bringing on this great rebellion, in our judgment, God is permitting this war in order to purify this nation from her sins—especially the great sin of slavery, which we hold to have been the main cause of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the emancipation proclamation is hereby endorsed by this Conference, and it is our prayer that the President, by judicious management, the power of this nation, and the help of the Almighty, may be able to carry it out into practical effect in all the rebel States.

Resolved, That party politics, in our judgment, should never be allowed to interfere with our allegiance to the Government of our country, and we hereby advise all our people to be faithful to the Administration in all its efforts to maintain the life of the nation, mainly praying for the Government and the success of our armies.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our commanders and the brave men in the field, and that we deeply sympathise with the prisoner, the afflicted, and wounded soldiers, and pray God for a speedy end to the war.

Resolved, That we record with pleasure the fact that on last Sabbath we did, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, set apart to God as States, and as a Conference, in session at Eldersville, Pa., return publicly our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for the recent victories obtained by our land and naval forces.

Resolved, That we desire a peace growing out of the salvation of our Government, based upon the principles of immutable righteousness, in order that the Christian religion may take a firmer hold than heretofore on the American mind.

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Sound Views from a Southerner.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes the following, furnished by the writer, who is now residing in that city, and who was a distinguished member of the United States Senate, from a State now in the rebel Confederacy. He talks intelligently, boldly and plainly about the perfidy of Jefferson Davis and the despotic character of the despotism of which he is the head:

"How miserably have the Southern people allowed themselves to be deceived by selfish demagogues and unprincipled political leaders, and how slow is their awakening from the long delusion which even a child ought to have seen through before now! You have doubtless seen the declaration of Jefferson Davis that slavery is not now an element in the contest, and that 'it never was an essential element.' What will ——— and such men say to this? They were dragged into secession by being persuaded that the retention of their negro property depended upon it, and now they are coolly told that slavery is not now an element in the contest, and never was an essential element.

"Mr. Davis' declaration is a bold one, but there are others at the Confederate capital who go further. An English gentleman, who recenily visited Richmond, says that he had a conversation with one of the leading statesmen of the South, who 'told me that they would immediately free their niggers, were it not that it looked like knuckling to the North.' Verily, if our people continue to shut their eyes to such facts, and blindly follow the lead of their betrayers, they will deserve the fate which surely awaits them. I trust it will not be long before the people are aroused to a just sense of what their intsrests and their liberties demand. They have been long enough hugging a despotism to their bosoms.

"Apart from the injury inseparable from a hostile invasion, their property was seized for the use of the Confederate government; their fields have been laid waste by a reckless soldiery; their children have been dragged from their firesides and sacrificed in hecatombs to the God of War, and still they talk of independence. Why they are not allowed the poor privelege of complaining of the wrongs which they endure, one murmur is sufficient to excite a suspicion of their patriotism, and such a suspicion is sure to bring with it robbery extortion, insult and injury in every form. The poor wretch who has neither houses, nor goods, neither food nor raiment, is more independent than they. He can at least use his tongue without fear of further exactions, of robbery or house-burning.

"There is a legal and a constitutional remedy for all this, lodged in each State, and it is high time that it was resorted to. When that fails it will be proper to consider what other remedy outside of the constitution the emergency demands."

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
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Scenes in Hospitals.

A Washington correspondent sends the following inside view of hospital life:

Perhaps your readers would like to visit those who have not personally visited the hospitals in which the sick and wounded of our army are. If so come with me to Campbell Hospital, which is situated near the termination of the Seventh street car route. This hospital contains about twenty wards, and is calculated to accommodate about two thousand patients. We find a general air of cleanliness and comfort, which is gratifying to the visitor who has at heart the welfare of our brave wounded heroes, and also shows that the surgeon in command not only knows the value of these principles, but also sees that they are put in practice by those under him. Visitors are admitted from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. If the visitors be of the "sorter" sex, you will probably be prompted to shrink back from going farther than the threshold. On either side of the long, wide room before you are rows of single beds, about three feet apart, with the heads resting against the wall, leaving a space through the centre of the floor about six feet wide. These beds are neat and comfortable, with clean white spreads over each. The wards are well ventilated. While passing through, the thought occurs that most of these patients are more comfortable here than they would be at home in their present state of health. To a lady there is at first a feeling of almost insurmountable repugnance to entering the hospital, which only a strong sense of duty will overcome. On the threshold, with that scene before you of long rows of beds, with sick and wounded men, the newness of the scene is oppressive; you falter in your purpose; you lift up your thoughts for a moment to "Our Father" for strength and wisdom, that you may be enabled to say and do that which will comfort or soothe these sufferers. You will feel the propriety of wearing a cheerful face, though the pain is hard at your heart. You approach the first bed on your right; here lies a man with his arm swollen to twice its natural size, with every evidence of losing it in prospect. Does he suffer much? Generally the answer is "yes; but I am fortunate in getting off so well; I might have been much worse." Next the patient on the left; he has a bullet in the leg, which has not yet been extracted. The wound looks venomous. After a word of comfort you pass to the next. He has recently suffered amputation just above the ankle, and the poor stump is snugly bound up. It is all he has left of that, while a bad wound in the other leg makes it doubly painful and difficult for him to move. But, brave man, he moves the stump over to the other side of the bed first (preferring to do it himself), and then turns his attention to the wounded one, in order to get that over also; and in answer to your expressions of sympathy, remarks with a grim smile, "I have patience enough with this stump, but this other one I have no patience with. I think it ought to behave itself, because it has a foot." In the course of your visit you speak with a young hero who had quite recently lost his arm, and in answer to your suprise at finding him walking about cheerfully, he tells you that the "rest" would make him go to bed; that he walked about after it was amputated as soon as he recovered from the effects of the ether. Another, who has but slight prospect of living beyond a week or two, exclaims, as he glances at the first line of a prayer for "Our Soldiers on the Battle Field," "Yes, if we had some one to pray for us; that's what we want." He is assured that prayer is being offered up for them all over the land, and he replies, "I am glad, for we need it." He has tried to do his duty to his country, and wishes he had tried to do his duty to his God early in life. In reply to your inquiry, he says that he wants to be a Christian, and that he has been trying for three weeks to become one, exclaiming, "Oh, how foolish it is for people to put this off till the last." He is earnestly assured that even at the eleventh hour his desire to enter into the kingdom is welcomed by the Father above; to try no longer, but simply give himself just as he is to the Lamb of God, who died for all—for him. After a space of deep reflection, he replies, "I will try to do so—I do so." In all the wards you meet brave hearts, who bear intense suffering patiently, and even cheerfully.

A New Catechism.

A new catechism has been prepared for the Democratic party, not exactly by authority, however, of which the following is the chief part:

"Who first recommended the draft? General George B. McClellan.

"Who afterwards deemed it an honor again to ask its enforcement? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who arrested the Legislature of a sovereign State? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who has been the most conspicuous violator of State rights? Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

"Who suggested emancipation on the ground of military necessity? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who recommended the manumission of all the slaves in a State or States long before the emancipation proclamation was issued? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who has declared that this war must be prosecuted until the rebel armies are overthrown, despite all military disasters? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"Who says that war is necessary to secure peace and Union? Gen. George B. McClellan.

"What party repudiates all these doctrines? The democratic party.

"What platform is entirely antagonstic to all these doctrines? The democratic platform.

"Who is the nominee of that party? Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

"What is his attitude if he accepts a nomination from such a party on such a platform? That of repudiating his own doctrines.

"How do you justify such stultifications? Because deceit is necessary to success."

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

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Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

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Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

NINTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to Sept. 7th, 1864:

John Tagg,	Tavern,	1st ward	Pittsburgh.
James Moran,	"	"	"
John O'Connor	"	"	"
D. B Sutton,	other goods,	"	"
Mrs. Oliver Perry	E. house,	2d ward	Pittsburgh.
Richard Reineman,	"	"	"
Rebecca Greenwood,	tavern	"	"
Rela. White,	"	"	"
Levi Lewis,	"	"	"
Joseph Fricker,	"	"	"
G. Ludwick,	E. house,	3d ward	Pittsburgh.
Francis Gazzolo,	tavern,	"	"
Sarah Jones,	E. house	"	"
M. F. Bohlker,	"	"	"
Michael Sells,	tavern,	"	"
Robt. Steel,	"	4th ward	Pittsburgh.
George Bailey	"	"	"
James Bryer & Co.,	other goods	"	"
Daniel Wallace,	"	"	"
John Flinn,	tavern,	5th Ward	Pittsburgh.
Joseph Mankis,	"	"	"
A. B. Bihlman,	"	"	"
Casper Reddinger,	E. house,	"	"
Henry Willetzke,	tavern,	"	"
Jacob Guttendorf,	E. House,	"	"
Frederick Eversman,	other goods,	6th ward	Pittsburgh.
Patrick Fitzpatrick,	"	7th ward	Pittsburgh.
Catherine Mullen,	"	"	"
James Richards,	tavern,	8th ward	Pittsburgh.
James Joynt,	"	"	"
Daniel Graves, eating house,		1st ward,	Allegheny.
I. K Brown,		2d ward,	"
Michael Fisher, tavern,		"	"
F Beckert & Co, other goods,		3d ward,	"
E F A Faulhaber, eating house,		4th ward,	"
August Haeppel,		"	"
Geo W Dawson,		"	"
Wm Bodenroth, other goods,		Birmingham.	
K Moretz, eating house,			
Jacob Ball, tavern,			
Louisa Meyer, other goods,		East Birmingham.	
John Mishell, tavern,			
Henry Nasser, eating house,		Lawrenceville.	
Frederick Brown,		Manchester.	
Philip Herpel, tavern,			
Raimundson & Gilgore, other goods,		McKeespert.	
Thomas Clark, tavern,			
Bernard Maloy, other goods,		South Pittsburgh.	
John B Schinner, tavern,		Temperanceville.	
John Morrison,	"	Tarentum.	
Robert Evans,	"	Collins township.	
O G Picks,	"	Chartiers.	
Peter Creahan,	"	N Fayette.	
Seweright & Strachan, tavern,		Elizabeth.	
Christopher Dierstein,	"	Mifflin.	
Geo Hoffman,			
Nicholas Ruffin, tavern,		Peebles.	
Jonathan Aulton, tavern,		Plum.	
Conrad Eberhardt, E House,		Reserve.	
John Rehbe, E House,		Lower St. Clair.	
J H Meyer, tavern,		Wilkins.	

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day.

Licenses must be taken out after five days, and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked accordingly by law. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.

se17:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

FACULTY—Gee. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. T. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. D. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Danse, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 14th, se1-3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, October 8th, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, with its improvements and appurtenances, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the north-west corner of Water and Short streets, having a front on Water street of thirty feet, and running back preserving the same width, toward Front street, ninety feet.

The improvements are a three story brick building, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for same, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c., &c. The building is complete privately and well adapted for either Warehouse or manufacturing purposes.

Terms: cash. JOHN M. KENNEDY,
se14-tf Trustee.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the

MASS MINING COMPANY, of Pittsburgh,

payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
se15-6w Sec'y and Treasurer Mass Mining Co.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, *offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent,

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 249 Liberty street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John L House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 84 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
15 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
15 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

and *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. aps

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....G. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongohela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

my1

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 498 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my 18

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se6 126 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by those presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 234 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 234 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

363 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000.
All paid in.

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KORBE, | GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., | SOLOMON L. HULL
GEO. A. WICKS, | C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. G. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18:6waw

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
16:4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Prest.,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 50 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cents. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street,

mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PETERSON, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacturer of Nail Machine Rolls; Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheated Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb8:y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Headstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

WM. SMITH.....DAVID K. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings, Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers, Couplings, and all kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Jobbing, Lead and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

se15-6m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER.

GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.

Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au2-3m-6-9-c-w

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....— 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over..... 5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Beethe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, E. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy18-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. R. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC MANN, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT M. DAVIS.

se6:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARPER YOUNG,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de2

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 35 Water street, Pittsburgh.

se16:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
se27-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style, in the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first-class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jy16-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. jel3:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct31:y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se21:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,

jy30-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

ELI YOUNG'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

Nos. 139 and 141 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A delightful FARM in the State of Kansas, containing 160 acres, eligibly situated near the great National road, leading west from Leavenworth, and about 30 miles from that city and near the town of Osawkie. The soil is of the best quality and the place well watered, and would make a most desirable Farm. The country adjoining has been settled for a number of years, and is rapidly improving. The place, if not sold for cash within a short time, will be exchanged for city property or dividend paying Oil stocks. Price, $45 per acre. For particulars inquire of JACOB GLOSSER,
se17-2w No. 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—That desirable LOT OF GROUND belonging to the first Presbyterian Congregation of the city of Allegheny, situate in the Second Ward of said city. The said lot is bounded on the west by Sedgwick street, on the north by Juniata street 156 feet, on the east by Bidwell street 136 feet, and on the south by a 25 feet alley, containing about seven acres. The said lot will be sold whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to MOSES RIDDELL, or
se16-1w H. P. DAVIS, Committee.

OIL TERRITORY—

For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wylie Well.

Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address

W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
Uniontown, Pennsylvania.
se15-2w

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the well known and old established "WHITE HOUSE," in Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa. One large frame house with 14 rooms; large stabling and wagon sheds; 2 wells of water and two springs on the place; a good orchard of bush

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANK. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May &
50	Exchange			72½	
50	Citizens			72	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			69	" 4
50	Allegheny			67	" 5
50	Mechanics			66	" 5
50	Iron City			66	" 4
50	M. & M.			61	" 4
10	First National	110			$3.75
100	Second National	119			
100	Third National			108	
100	Fourth National	119			
100	First National, Alle			110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving			40¼	" 4 ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	June $6.00
42	Western			58½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34		38	" $3.00
50	Eureka	90		100	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34		34½	$4.00
25	Allegheny			27	$1.00
50	People's	25		30¾	$4.00
50	Penn	32½			
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela			24½	5 ct.
25	St. Clair Street			49½	5 ct.
50	Hand Street			51¼	5 ct.
50	Mechanic Street				
25	Birmingham			25	$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			11	
50	Penn. Central			73¾	
100	Fort Wayne			110½	
100	Cleveland			110½	
50	Connellsville			12½	
50	do (interest)			10	
50	Steubenville			10¼	
50	Chartiers			5	
50	Hempfield			4	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
25	Birmingham			9	
10	Pleasants			5	
	Ohio Valley			63¼	
	Cherry Run			1	
	El Dorado			2¾	
	Cherry Run Central			2	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk			11¾	
50	Monga'a Navig'n Co			45	$2.50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County's,			80	
	Pittsburgh Scrip			78	
	do			97	
	Allegheny City's			102	
	do			70	
	Alleg'y V. R. R.			105	
	2d do do			80	
	Connellsville R. R.			83½	
	Ohio R. R.			75	
	Ala. & Chicago R. R.			98¼	
	Pitts. & Bounty			80	

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 12½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

		Bids.	Ask'd.	Sales
1,000	U. S. 10-40 Bonds	99		.....
10,000	Corp. of Ind'pe'ce	94½		.....
5,000	Gold	209		.....
5,000	All'y County 3s	81		.....
5,000	do	80		.....
5,000	Connellsville R. R. 6s	84		.....
10	Shs. Monong'a Ins.	32		.....
10	" Pittsburgh	33		.....
50	" Monong'a Nav.	48		.....
10	" Cleveland R.	111¼		.....
100	" Connellsv'e R. R.	12½		.....
10	" (Int.)	14		.....
10	" Allegheny Bank	99		.....
100	" Iron City	63		.....
10	" Dalzell	12		.....
125	" do	12½		.....
100	" do	12		.....
100	" All'y & Pitts	14		.....
10	" Columbia	92½		.....
10	"	91		.....
250	" Ohio Valley	2		.....
150	" Iron City	2		.....
200	" Stella	1¼		.....
200	" Federal	1⅝		.....
250	" Hope Oil	2		.....
75	" Whitely	2½		.....
100	" Fayette	1¾		.....
10	"	1¾		.....
500	"	1½		.....
85	" Fleming & Blood	4⅝		.....
100	"	4¾		.....
500	" Cherry Run Con	2		.....
500	" Eldorado	2¾		.....
100	" Phillips	6¾		.....

MONDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

We hear of sales on the street to-day of Federal at 1⅝@2; Stella 1¼; Cherry Run Central at 2, and a few other oil stocks at about quotations. Connellsville Railroad sold at 12½ at the Board; for the Bonds 84 was asked but no sales. We heard of a sale, however, at 83½. Allegheny County Fives were offered at 80 without any buyers for them.

—The operations of the Board are increasing. It is expected that nearly all the banks and bankers of the city will soon be represented in it.

—In New York, according to the *Commercial's* money article, the stock market, as usual on Saturday, was dull and irregular. The "bears" have still the ascendancy. Two or four strong cliques are operating freely short, and have largely oversold the market. The "bulls" are indifferent about fighting them, thinking that when the shorts have to be covered their chances of movement for a rise will be much better. The market is watched with considerable interest, and a large number of outsiders are waiting the turn when the bears have to come in and fulfill their short contracts. Rumors were diligently circulated on Saturday morning, for the purpose of producing apprehensions of a tight money market. It was very confidently reported in the street that Secretary Fessenden is negotiating with a certain foreign banking house for a loan of $100,000,000; though the rumor has not the slightest foundation in truth, yet it had a tendency to short sales, and was used by some brokers, with their customers, as an argument for selling short.

—The same paper says: The steadiness of the gold market excites some surprise among those who were of opinion that the late decline was but the beginning of a natural fall that would bring the price down permanently below 200. The phenomenon is explained from the fact that the regular operators have, during the last ten days, adopted a very general system of accepting due bills, in lieu of deliveries of gold, which pass from one to another, probably circulating for a week before they return to the issuers. This immense system of speculation, and has, for the present, effectually checked the downward tendency of the price. If perpetuated, there is no saying to what figure this system may not run up the price of gold. It is the most dangerous phase of the gold inflation that has yet appeared, and, if continued, will some day bring a retribution of loss upon those who lend themselves to it. We are surprised to learn that even firms, reputed conservative and respectable, have resorted to this unsound and mischievous expedient. Imagine the same system adopted with respect to stocks, and to what unheard of figures might they not be run up. It is a form of credit operations that should be promptly discountenanced.

The New York *Economist* concludes an article on the effects of the decline of gold on the prices of merchandise as follows:

"It is true that gold, being the universal standard of international exchange, will determine the value of all merchandise which we exchange with the countries, and will therefore, affect the price of all produce shipped to Europe, as well as of all merchandise imported from Europe, but as far as our domestic exchanges are concerned, it has no more influence directly than any other commodity.

We have already taken pains to investigate the supply both of the raw staples and of manufactured goods in this country, and we have not been without telling the readers of the *Economist* the result of our investigations. We know the quantity of goods at present on hand to be by far less than usual. Manufacturers have been unable to do more than fill their orders, and consequently were deprived of the ability to accumulate stock even if they would. Jobbers (we speak generally) have been cautious in purchasing largely at the very high rates which ruled, and probably a million and a half. The numerous vineyards which are now approaching the time for bearing a full crop, promise a very rapid increase in the production of wine, and if we make 1,500,000 gallons in 1864, we may make 2,500,000 gallons in 1865, or even more if the market offers sufficient encouragement.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, September 20, 1864.

Business was inactive; this, however, is no unusual thing for the first day of the week. It looks as if people do not get ready for business on the first day. So far as the leading articles were concerned, we have no changes to notice. Dealers take hold sparingly; in fact, everything seems to be deranged just about this time. The weather remains pleasant. We have occasional showers, but not in sufficient quantities to cause a rise in our rivers. On the landing we noticed a moderate amount of activity. The receipts of flour, tobacco and produce generally were large. The "Glide No. 3" brought up a heavy cargo, principally flour. The "James Powell," from Portsmouth, had all the freight she could manage. She returned last evening. The "Emma Graham," as usual, had a big trip. She leaves for Zanesville at 4 p. m. The first packet for Cincinnati is the "Anna." The fine steamer "Armenia" is fast filling up for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. Among the sales, we note as follows:

BACON—There was a steady demand for this article. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales were Shoulders, 60 lbs., 19@19½c.

S. C. HAMS, 1,000 lbs., 25c; Sides, 3,000 lbs. rinbed, 20½@21c; plain Hams, 4,000 lbs., 20½@21c.

HAY.—The receipts were more liberal. We note sales of 24 loads at $38@$45 ₰ ton.

RYE.—The market has been steady for some time past; sales 10 bags Rangoon at 16c.

SALT.—We have no change to notice either as regards prices or demand. Small lots were disposed of at $3, taken from store, and $3 10 delivered.

GRAIN—The market yesterday was not very active. Dealers were looking around before operating. The receipts are on the increase. Barley is decidedly one of the leading articles. Our brewers pay $2 readily for all good lots offered. Wheat comes next. The mills pay the following prices readily if the article is A No. 1, viz: White, $2 10@2 12; Red, $2@2 03 per bush. Oats were not much in demand. Dealers take hold sparingly. From first hands they would not command over 80c. Corn was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We would consider $1 50 the outside prices.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, buyers want a concession, while holders do not seem disposed to give way, hence we have a dull market to report. Extra Family manded $10 25; Extra Family, $11@11 25. The sales as reported did not exceed 350 barrels at these figures.

JERSEY POTATOES—Are in fair demand. We note sales of 12 bbls at $8@8 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—Are in ample supply; prices have undergone no change; sales of 200 bush. at $2@2 50.

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase, and prices are not so firm. Sales were made at 40@45c, as to quality.

GROCERIES—We continue to notice a fair market with a fair local demand, but prices are much the same. Coffee, however, does not have so many admirers. We alter our figures for Rio to 50@52c. Molasses—Orleans was held at $1 22@1 24 ₰ gal. Sugars—Loaf were held at $1 60; Havemeyer & Elder's at $1 25@1 30. Sugars were steady, with a moderate demand.

Boston Wool Market.

The wool market is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, and for the last week or ten days there has been a strongly developed tendency to lower rates. Towards the close, however, with gold tending up a slightly improved feeling is perceptible, but buyers continue to hold off, and to propose terms that are altogether unacceptable.

Wool is hardly quotable as the case now stands. Prices are very irregular, and so far as the actual transactions are concerned, are mostly regulated by the financial energies of holders. Indeed, the wool trade has been at the present day in conducting the wool trade, and especially where large stocks are held in trust, the stringency and depression, the amount of capital involved is a strong incentive to press sales. Hence holders of speculative lots have lately been selling at prices ranging somewhat below the regular market. A reduction of some 8@10c, from the highest rates current since the opening of the season has thus been generally established. But at these figures all holders are not free sellers, and even the weakest and least confident prefer selling small rather than large lots—merely enough to keep financial matters in an easy and comfortable position.

Manufacturers are able to hold off for the present without suffering themselves to greater inconvenience. Their supplies of staple are not large; but with the goods market very dull and water in the mill streams as yet too low for any operations, they can afford to wait for a while further political and commercial developments. They will do nothing at any rate beyond filling their immediate wants, which comes off next week, which, from the extent and character of the offerings, will be considered, as far as public sales can be, a fair test of the market.

The situation just now is somewhat anomalous. Wool is not merely relatively but absolutely lower in this market to-day than at any shipping point in the interior. While fine Western Fleece is being offered here by some holders as low as $1 80@1 85, the same quality cannot be purchased from second hands in Ohio and Michigan for less than $1 10@1 15, and in some localities it is held as high as $1 20@1 25. The bulk of staple now offering in the markets of consumption was bought up at high prices, and it is hardly reasonable to expect dealers to accept the terms which involve an actual sacrifice, and which will not begin to replace their stocks. At least, they will not be likely to submit to this till it is satisfactorily demonstrated that there is no prospect in the future of doing better. At present we believe the weight of evidence is in favor of a holding policy.

The stocks on the market are fair without being excessive. The bulk of the early receipts was required for immediate consumption; and since the market has exhibited symptoms of weakness, Eastern dealers have taken good care to hold off their purchasing agents in the country, until quite a stock has accumulated. At present there are no large lots coming forward, and the receipts must continue to be very moderate so long as our markets is relatively lower than the interior.

We would invite the attention of consumers and the trade to the auction sale of Messrs. Southwick, Sebb & Greene—whose announcement may be found in another column, which takes place at 23 and 25 Dey street, New York, on Wednesday next. They offer half a million pounds of fine and fine delaine de laine, the entire clip; and their high reputation as wool merchants is a guaranty that this offering is no humbug, but just what it is represented to be. Here is a chance rarely offered to manufacturers to secure lots of really choice staple at their own prices, and we doubt not that it will attract a large company of solid buyers.

Sales of fine wool here, up not over 200,000 lbs domestic, at a range of $1@1 12½ for fleece, and $1 05@1 20 for pulled. Included are 28,000 lbs Maine Fleece at $1 05@1 06; 20,000 lbs do at $1 06@1 08; and 35,000 lbs Michigan at $1 10@1 12. In Canada, sales 10,000 lbs pulled at 45c, gold price, and 10,000 lbs combing at $1 25, currency. In foreign there has been nothing of consequence done, and prices are unsettled and nominal.—*Boston Bulletin*

New York Wool Market.

SEPTEMBER 17.

WOOL.—During the early part of the week our wool market was exceedingly dull, and prices strongly in favor of the buyer; but within the last day or two there has been quite a good inquiry, with more steadiness in prices. The announcement of a public sale of 500,000 lb Fleece Wool by public auction, for the 21st inst., somewhat added to the already depressed feeling; but notwithstanding this announcement, the feeling the past day or two has been quite perceptibly that, whatever decline might exist, it would be only temporarily. This week as high as $1,10 has been paid, and also one lot of 50,000 Fleece, and this is no material, if any, reduction from figures current a week ago. The wool sale of next week will keep the market quiet until it is over, but after that we anticipate a better state of things. Whatever else may fall, no essential decline is anticipated in wool by any one. A few frightened speculators may be forced to sell out, but men who understand the nature of things are not anxious to make sacrifices, and they will not be forced to. Our opinions heretofore expressed are based upon true views of things in the future of the market but from choice. We bespeak for the sale a very numerous attendance as already a large number from the country have given their assent to be present. The quality of the wool is such as must attract a large number of our manufacturers. The wool is, as we have already said, to be sold, and the character of the owners is sufficient voucher that it will be. Recollect Wednesday next, Sept. 21, at 12 M.—*Economist.*

New York Ashes Market.

Ashes are dull and entirely nominal.

	bbls	Pots.	Pearls.
Sales for the week		190	
Receipts for the week	do	156	
Exports for the week	bbls	149	
Do. from January 1st	do.	6 124	805
Do. same time last year	do.	7,951	868

Stock on hand in the inspection warehouse of Messrs. Lester, Palmer & Co:

	Pots	Pearls	Total
First sorts	bbls. 385	110	495
Second sorts	do. 61	41	95
Third sorts	do. 15	2	17
Condemned	do. 4	..	4
Total	465	148	611

The California Wine Crop.

The Alta *Californian* of the 9th of August says: "While the vineyards promise the largest crop ever yet gathered in the State—that is, the largest absolutely as well as very large comparatively—the prospect for the wine-grower on the score of prices is also very encouraging. It is almost certain that the California wine crop of this year will be more than a million of gallons, and probably a million and a half. The numerous vineyards which are now approaching the time for bearing a full crop, promise a very rapid increase in the production of wine, and if we make 1,500,000 gallons in 1864, we may make 2,500,000 gallons in 1865, or even more if the market offers sufficient encouragement.

New York Hop Market.

Hops are steady, with a moderate demand; the sales include 80,000 bush at $1 60@1 90, for mixed Western; $1 65 for prime do; $1 65 for good in store, and $1 55½ for unsound do.

Sales for the week		325,000 bush.
Receipts for the week		411,313 "
Exports for the week		19,936 "
" from January 1st		709,265 "
" same time last year		7,292,261 "

St. Louis Lumber Market.

September 17.

We notice the arrival of one raft of 600,000 feet, which has been on the way for months, making the usual expenses formidable. This lumber is deliverable on an old contract. There are now no lots on the market.

1st clear, ₰ 1000 feet	$75 00@80 00
2d class 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches	65 00@70 00
2d class 1 inch boards	60 00@— —
2d class boards and fencing	35 00@40 00
Sheathing	25 00@— —
Grubpaink	27 50@30 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	37 50@40 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
Square timber, 16 feet and under	45 00@— —
Square timber, 18 feet and over	47 50@60 00
Flooring, 1st rate, dressed	60 00@— —
Dressed siding	35 00@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	7 50@— —
Shingles, A, sawed	6 00@— —
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 50@— —
Lath ₰ 1000	8 00@— —
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50 00@60 00

Providence Rag Market.

Rags are in light stock, and sell as fast as received at full prices. The great scarcity and high price of cotton has forced manufacturers on to linen and jute goods, so that no cotton bags can be had. The Manufacturers have, on a previous occasion, observed that the Stark Mill had ceased producing their goods of former days, and gone on to linen bags. We now observe some of their new production in the hands of their agents, and are pleased to see that in their new enterprise the reputation of the old Stark Mills is maintained. The company are up to their eyes in work, as they are running on orders—chiefly on duck, for Government use, and, we believe, heavy burlaps. The bags from this mill, too, are badly needed by Uncle Sam at present, instead of the poor ones used in some of our Postoffices. All the sewed burlap bags are sold ahead at seventy-five cents each.

New York Wool Sales.

EXTENSIVE WOOL SALE.—On Wednesday Sept. 21, Messrs. Southwick, Sheble & Green will offer (through J. P. Atkinson & Co., auctioneers) at their stores, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey St., 500,000 lbs Fleece Wool, of the best selections from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, embracing the various grades. This is one of the largest offerings of Fleece Wool held in this city for a long time, and is not offered by the owners because of their want of faith in the future of the market but from choice. We bespeak for the sale a very numerous attendance as already a large number from the country have given their assent to be present. The quality of the wool is such as must attract a large number of our manufacturers. The wool is, as we have said, to be sold, and the character of the owners is sufficient voucher that it will be. Recollect Wednesday next, Sept. 21, at 12 M.—*Economist.*

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Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
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Dressed siding	35 00@— —
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New York Sugar Market.

Sugar is dull; we notice sales of 255 hhds, including Cuba, at 20½c; also, 30 bxs Havana at 23c; refined are nominally lower; we quote 25@26c for soft yellow; 27@28 for soft white, and 28½ for crushed, powdered and granulated.

New York Beeswax Market.

BEESWAX—Is selling in a small way at 83c.

Exports for the week	lbs.	5,588
Do. from January 1st	do.	338,511
Do. same time last year	do.	136,332

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Singer & Co, 9 bdls steel; F Van Gorder, 20 bbls onions; Nimick & Co, 18 tons metal; Jas B Lyon & Co, 50 bbls sand; Bryce & Co, 50 do do; F Merleshamer, 1 car cabbage, 222 bags onions, 20 bbls pickles; Fiaceus & Co, 33 sks tails; Vogelty & Co, 320 bags feed; Rea & Keil, 81 bags seconds, 71 do brans; Hartman & Bro, 80 bbls flour; R T Kennedy, 443 sks wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 100 sks wheat; A B Keevil, 99 bbls apples; W Haslage, 10 bxs cheese.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Kipp & Co, 1 car salt; J D Hawk, 21 sks oats.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R. J Rhodes, 270 sks barley; R T Kennedy & Bro, 150 bags wheat; Bingham, S & Co, 180 sks corn; Culp & S, 2 cars oats; Godfrey & C, 19 sks rags; R Dalzell, 15 bxs cheese; M Riggins, 23 pkgs household goods; J B Lyon & Co, 1 car firebrick; Graff, B & Co, 7 cars metal; Dorrington & Co, 1 car oats; Beckman & Long, 1 car cider mills; Shomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; Jones & Laughlins, 12 kegs nuts.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM—Clark & Co, 1,200 bbls flour, 68 hhds tobacco, 1 case tobacco, 9 bbls eggs, 1 bbl liquor, 36 bdls leather, 1 box nats, 105 sks wool; John Miller, 1 firkin eggs; Fleming & Steel, 1 crock butter; Fred Denny, 5 bbls cider, 1 bbl apples; Wm Murry, 2 sacks wheat; R E Sellers, 2 bxs drugs; Wm P Beck & Co, 1 bbl pawpaws, 8 bbls eggs and flaxseed, 2 pkgs butter and eggs; R Dalzell, 2 sacks flaxseed, 3 kegs butter; J Haigh, 1 bell; J Twigg, 57 pkgs sundries; Thomas & Son, 5 pkgs rags; Jos Schofield, 20 bbls oil; F Van Gorder, 11 pkgs sundries; Bissell & Co, 1 bdl plates; J C Kirkpatrick, 2 bbls oil; D Kinzer, 1 box lasts; Ray & Kied, 200 bbls flour, 3 bxs medicine; J J Bender, 3 bxs medicine; Adams' Express Company, 14 bbls eggs, 3 kegs butter; Voigtly & Kopp, 85 sks mill feed, 30 bbls flour; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls flour.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.
Revenue	Mullhausen	do.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Lizzie Martin	Gordon	Wheeling.
James Powell	Lee	Portsmouth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about six feet five inches water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant.

The Wheeling packets, for this day, are the steamers Revenue and Lizzie Martin. They leave at noon.

THE following steamers are now on their way from Cincinnati to this port: Columbia, C. T. Dumont, G. McC. Porter.

The steamer Jonas Powell is doing a good business in the Portsmouth trade. She leaves on time.

The first class packet Glide No. 3, Captain Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular packets, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Finus L. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

HOT FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. McCallam, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

The splendid passenger steamer Anna, Capt. J. H. Maratta, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular "liners," as the Cincinnati packets are termed, has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The first clerk is Mr. Wm Maratta, an officer that will see that passengers have the best of attention.

The punctual steamer "Emma Graham" Capt. J. R. Still, leaves to-day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and intermediate ports. This boat makes her trips with great regularity, and is a general favorite. The clerks are Messrs. Hoge and J. H. Roland, to whom we are regularly indebted for a manifest and other attentions, for which they will accept our thanks.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says: The river has receded six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is twelve feet hence to Louisville, and four feet in the steamboat pass over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. There is two feet in the Muskingum and falling. There is 4½ feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Onward, from Pittsburgh; Allen Collier, from the Kanawha; Darling, from Memphis, and Starlight, from Louisville, are among the arrivals.

The Columbia, for Pittsburgh; Linnie Brown, for Marietta; Annie Laurie, for the Kanawha; Paddy, for St. Louis, and New York, for Memphis, include the departures, all with fair trips.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press*, of Saturday, says:

The river was falling very slowly last evening, with scant six feet in the canal by the marks. Reports 24 hours the channel had receded some three inches at the head of the falls, and nine inches at Portland. The weather was pleasant and very pleasant all day, but almost cold enough for frost in the morning. On the falls last evening there were four feet steamboat water down the Indian chute, and 4 feet 8 inches by the Kentucky chute. The Dunleith, well laden with sanitary stores, safely down the chute. She is bound for New Orleans.

FLORA is the name of a little new sternwheeler that came over from New Albany yesterday, and took on a number of heavy gas pipes, or water pipes, belonging to the Government, for Cairo.

The morning Star, the splendid new clipper for the Henderson mail trade to take the place of the Star Grey & Eagle, was receiving her outfit yesterday, and will wheel into the next week.

Yesterday Captain Bunce, the active superintendant of the packet line, was the recipient of a neat present in the shape of a pair of antlers, richly gilded, bearing a beautiful shield emblazoned with his name. The horns surmount the big bell on the roof, and were presented by Mr. W. O. Williams the energetic steamboat painter. To judge from the appearance of the Morning Star, we think in point of beauty, neatness and speed she will bear away the horns from all competitors along the Ohio.

Among the very magnificent boats built, and now building on the Ohio, we think the great packet under way at Madison, Indiana, for Capt. W. I. Shut Seal, will be unrivaled in comparison with the best. The boat was built by the Madison Dry Dock Company, who are superior workmen, and the owners of the new craft, the Messrs. Neal, are thoroughly experienced boatmen, and, being practical men, are conversant with every branch of the business. The new boat is rapidly progressing, and the joiners are at work upon the cabin fittings, and it is thought she will be ready to make her first trip in November.

Captain Neal is superintending the construction of his boat, the hull of which is 240 feet in length, with 40 feet beam, and 7½ feet in depth of hold. She has a faultless model, and will have power enough to make her hard to beat, while her burthen will exceed 1,000 tons. She is designed expressly for the New Orleans trade, and we predict that she will be one of the finest boats that ever hailed from port, or that ever steamed away from Louisville. She is to be a regular Louisville and New Orleans packet, and will go out in charge of Capt. Neal, who is well known along the line as one of the most popular boatmen ever in the trade.

CAIRO.

Sept. 16, M.—EDS. COM.—The following is our port list for the last twenty-four hours:

Thursday.—G. W. Graham, St. Louis to return, 1 P. M.; Olive Branch, St. Louis for New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Alton, Memphis to return, 5 P. M.; Schuyler, St. Louis for Johnsonville, 6 P. M.; Delaware, Pittsburgh for St. Louis, 7 P. M.; John Raine, Memphis for Cairo, 7 P. M.; Albert Pearce, St. Louis to return, 8 P. M.; John A. Fisher, Evansville to return, 8 P. M.; Charmer, Evansville to return, 9 P. M. Friday.—Joab Lacy, Evansville, to return, 6 A. M.; Benton, St. Louis to return, 7 A. M.

The river is falling rapidly. Since the last report the fall has amounted to fully thirteen inches. The weather is clear, but delightfully cool and pleasant. Business is brisk. The Graham had 200 head of stock, and 70 or 80 tons of assorted freight for the Memphis and Ohio packets. The Olive Branch had a slim trip, all she could get out with on the present stage of water. She, however, fills out here with nearly all she can carry; several Steamers have brought out loads for her. She leaves this evening. The City of Alton had a very slim trip. She will return this evening well filled with both freight and people. The Schuyler was loaded to all the water in the Mississippi. Her cargo was entirely government freight. The Delaware had considerable Cairo freight, and a fair load for St. Louis. The John Raine is in the Government service, and had no freight, but was well filled with people.

The Pearce had about 200 tons assorted freight principally for Government, for the steamer W. R. Arthur. The J. A. Fisher brought out 80 hhds tobacco from Paducah, destined for New York per rail. The Charmer brought 37 hhds tobacco from same port—same destination. She also had on the passenger trip. Both boats returned with slim trips. The Joab Lacy came in 178 tons freight for the Memphis packet City of Alton. The Benton has nearly two hundred tons of government freight for the steamers Arthur and Olive Branch, about equally divided. The steamer Diadem, in Government service, returned from New Madrid this morning, light. She reports the 24 Wisconsin Cavalry, who were on the steamer John J. Roe when she sunk, are still encamped opposite New Madrid, on the Missouri shore, awaiting transportation to Vicksburg. They only lost 165 horses. The Diadem also reports that the 24 Missouri Cavalry, who are stationed at New Madrid, went out a few days since to burn bushwhackers, and killed twenty, capturing four, with the loss of only one man wounded. P.

SAINT LOUIS.

The *Democrat*, of Saturday, says:

The weather continues pleasant and dry. Business is urgently brisk on the wharf; many stern-wheel boats are in St. Louis and Cairo trade, and great numbers are plying regularly to Johnsonville, Tennesseeriver. No change in the river here. There is 4 to 4½ feet water to Cairo, 3 feet 3 inches to Keokuk, 20 inches in the Illinois, 3½ feet in the Missouri, 5 feet in the Tennessee, and 4½ feet in the White river.

The arrivals yesterday include the Luminary, from New Orleans, Hawkeye State, from Keokuk, R. B. Hamilton and Imperial, from Tennessee, and Tibar, from Cairo. The Minnehaha left for New Orleans, McGill for Memphis, Louisa for the Illinois, Wananita and Roanoke for Pittsburgh, and Amaranth for Naples.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 15—Messrs. Carter and Conn: The Stephen Decatur, which sunk at Devil's Island, has been raised. She leaves with troops for a point above here to-morrow.

JOHN G. MCCABE.

The Platte Valley, which sunk some 2 weeks ago at Devil's Island, has been raised. She came up the river in good style, arrived here, and will be put in thorough repair for the Memphis trade. The river at and below Keokuk has become so low as to be unnavigable for boats with much cargo. The Hawkeye on her last trip rubbed on the rocky bottom for one mile near Keokuk, and cannot now get to the Keokuk packet depot. The ferryboat is aground in the crossing below town. There is an immense amount of freight offering at and below Keokuk that the boats cannot take. The present rate paid as freight for grain, from Keokuk to St. Louis, is 25 cents per 100 pounds, but the tariff is to be raised immediately. The Illinois boats got about twice as much for a shorter distance. Passage from St. Louis to Hannibal, $5; Quincy, $6; Warsaw and Keokuk, $7. In the Missouri, rates from this point were yesterday, to Leavenworth and all way points, light freight, $1 50 per 100 pounds, and heavy at $1 25. The Wauanita and Roanoke left for Pittsburgh with very good trips.—The Silver Wave has laid up for repairs. The Denver has been engaged in the Upper Missouri, and is coming here for repairs.

NASHVILLE.—The *Press* of Friday says:

The river is falling slowly, with scant three and a half feet of water on the shoals.

Arrived—The Robert Moore and Doane No. 2, from Cincinnati; Tyrone, from Clarksville; Nightingale and Queen, from Evansville.

The Leonora and Nightingale departed for parts unknown.

The Doane No. 2 will leave for Cincinnati this afternoon. The Robert Moore, Mr. John Bruce, will also leave this afternoon.

MEMP